137725

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,903—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7909	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,330	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klaesberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 950.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,000.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and thence via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.
" Bco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	500	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	80	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS TO ALL COUNTRIES

MAY OBTAIN A COMPLETE OUTFIT AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES,
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS,
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS,
TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
DECK SHOES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	.....	Per lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	.....	,, ,,	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	...	,, ,,	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,
in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.
GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN LAXATIVE
Specially adapted for Women and Children.
12 Ans. Per Bottle. Rs. 8 Per Doz.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT,
SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	12	0	PEKOE ..... "	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1	4	0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "THORNDALE,"
ARRIVED 1st APRIL, 1900.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to admit liability for Goods removed to the Uncalimed Warehouse.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

S. S. "TRENTHAM HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1899, at the Rate of Eight per cent., per annum, and will be payable on and after the 5th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 27th ultimo.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been given will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1900, at 2 p.m.:—

67. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya, that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if Rules Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the house improvement rules have been complied with in the case of a bungalow of wood at Marine Lines and the Station Master's quarters near the Matunga Road Station, and if not, why not?

68. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya, that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if any complaints have been made to him about the nuisance caused by the overflowing of the settling tanks at the Junction of DeLisle and Elphinstone Roads, and if so what steps he has taken to remedy the nuisance.

69. From Mr. D. E. Wacha, that the Commissioner be requested to address the Port Trustees and the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies with the view of obtaining some concession in the present rate of commission for the collection of Town duties, and to report the result to the Corporation.

70. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya, that Government be informed in reply to their letter that the Corporation see no objection to the appointment of Mr. C. F. Stevens to complete the work of fixing the rateable value of buildings and lands vested in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied.

71. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadya, that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways in reply to his enquiry that the Corporation will not share the cost of the removal of the Vehar main from the G. I. P. Railway land.

72 From the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, that the Corporation, on reconsideration, do not think it desirable to stop the expenditure on the House Improvement Department of the Municipality. That the Commissioner be informed that he may defray the cost out of the Plague Grant and submit proposals for increasing the Grant, if necessary.

73. That no Councillor holding the office of President of the Corporation should, during the term of his Presidentship, offer himself for election to any office in the gift of the Corporation.

74. That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the location of bullocks and empty carts in close proximity to the Health Camp at the foot of the Grant Road Bridge, and to the filthy state of Gilder Tank and he be requested to take immediate steps to remedy the nuisance.

75. That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if complaints have been made to him about the locating of empty Municipal carts for the removal of cutahra in a row in Foras Road and what steps he intends taking for the abatement of the nuisance.

76 From Mr. Accacio G Viegas, that Commissioner's letter No. 30864 of the 24th February, 1900, be recorded, 2, That the Corporation are of opinion that the work of house connections should be pushed on with as great a rapidity as may be compatible with efficiency. 3. That they are also of opinion that Section 260 of the Municipal Act should be enforced at the discretion of the Commissioner, and that (a) the Corporation are prepared to incur such losses as may be entailed thereby; and (b) the poor owners should be given all the facilities and benefits contemplated by section 494. 4. That they are also of opinion that the works mentioned in para 8 of the Commissioner's letter costing Rs. 13,49,068 should be carried out without delay."

77 From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas that the Commissioner be requested to obtain a joint report from the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Special Drainage Engineer as to the causes of foul smells which are noticed on the foreshore along the Cumballa and Malabar Hills.

By Order the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 3rd April, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of the late SHAMRAO ANUNDRAO NAIK, a bachelor of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.

DWARKANATH ANUNDRAO NAIK, the brother of the Deceased of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Moogbhat out side the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
(the Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

D. B. BINNING.
The 26th day of March, 1900.
Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

For THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,500 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momento of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

1.000 RUPEES NOTE STOLEN.—ONE NOTE No. 90822 of Rs. 1,000 is STOLEN. REWARD Rs. 50, to any one giving its CLUE to the BOMBAY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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FANCY FETR.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon. By appointment to H. I. M., the Queen Empress of India.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, Ans. 12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year; free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE JHONSTON & Co., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "THE DIAMOND JUBILEE BUILDING" AND SITUATED AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JHONSTON & Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1900, at 4-30 p. m, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the third mortgagee, but with the consent of the first and second mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor, and his assignee Mr. Girdhardas Gunshamdas, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of November, 1897, and indentures of further charges dated respectively the 6th day of December 1897 and 15th day of January 1898:—

All that pieces or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or range of buildings, standing thereon, and known as the Dimamond Jubilee Buildings, situate, lying and being at Nesbit Lane Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's record 1283 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with other property under sid No. 19, new No. 19 16236 old survey No. 563, new Survey No 3614 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dhunjeesha Hormusjee Karaka on or towards the west by the property of Richardson and Cruddas on or towards the South by the property of Edaljee Dastoor Pestonjee Nanjana and on or towards the north by the said Nesbit Lane and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No, 6/84 at 6088—6086 and Street No. (19) at (23)—(11) and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khursedjee D. Sheroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned,

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, CUTCH BHARAPUR, CUTCH CAIRA AND SEWRI.

In the HIGH Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1897.

Cassumalli Jairajbhai Pirbhai, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Breach Candy, a minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend his mother Rehmattal widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai also residing at Breach Candy, Bombay.....Plaintiff
vs.
Khanubai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, of Bombay, Khoja, residing at Pedder Road .....Defendant

AND

Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 39 of 1897,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, late of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, deceased.
Khanubai, widow of the said deceased .....Plaintiff
vs
Cassumali Jairajbhai Pirbhai, a minor under the age of 18 years by his Guardian the mother Rehmattai, the widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai the first defendant, Ismailbhai Nensey, the second defendant, and Rahimtoolabhai Pirbhai, the third defendant .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decrees made in the above suits and bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., under order of Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the receiver appointed herein by the Honourable Court, at the respective premises on the respective dates and hours mentioned below,

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed parties to the above suits in the following Properties, namely:—

IN BOMBAY.
LOT NO. 1.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1900, at the premises at 4 p.m.

Property at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.

All that piece of Pension and Inam land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under one or more of the following numbers that is to say Collector's old No. 616, new No, 2251, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No, 7119, Municipal Ward No 3891 (3,) Street No. 72-82, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Mahaluxmi, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1871 square yards, and bounded on the North by a passage, on the East by a foot path and beyond that the Pedder Road, on the South by the property of Virshand Dipchand, and on the West by the property of the late Jarajbhai Pirbhai.

LOT NO, 2.

On FRIDAY, the 6th day of April, 1900, at 4 p. m. at the Auctioneers' Room.

Properties in Cutch Bharapur.

(1) One Godowon behind the Trust Bungalow, admeasuring 18 12 "guj" in length and 10 12 "guj" in breadth, bounded on the east by a public passage, on the West and South by the land of Lalji Ramji, and on the North by the Bungalow of the late Jairajbhai Pirbhai.

(2) One shop admeasuring 10 "guj" in length and 7 "guj" in breadth, bounded on the East and South by the property of the Barber Ayb, on the West by the Public Road, and on the North by Suttar Street.

(3) Four shops and three rooms and compound, bounded on the East by public Road, on the West partly by the land of Jaffar Rahimtooia and Hunsraj Remmul and partly by the land of Bundeally Tharia, on the North by the land of Hurji Thariani and Rahimbhai Allarakhia, and on the South by the land of Hunsraj Hunmul, the particulars whereof are as follows:—

One shop admeasuring 1gui in length and 54 gui in breadth let to Hassum Ladhani at the monthly rent of 25 Kereest
One shop admeasuring 10 "guj" in length and 6 "guj" in breadth let to Ismail Saya at the monthly rent of 22½ korees
One shop admeasuring 14 "guj" in length and 5 3-4 "guj" in breadth let to Rahimnai Allarkhia at the monthly rent of 2½ korees.
One "Daylee admeasuring 4 1-2 "guj" in length and 5 "guj" in breadth.
Two godowns, each admeasuring 10 1-2 "guj" in length and 7 "guj" in breadth, let to Muiji Premji at the yearly rent of 45 korees.
One room admeasuring 7 "guj" in length and 5 1-2 "guj" in breadth let to Muiji Premji.
Compound in the middle admeasuring 15 "guj" in length and 6 or 7 "guj" in breadth.
One shop admeasuring 4 10½ guj and on the other side 3½ × 6 "guj" let to Jairaj Nathoo at monthly rent of 2½ korees.
(4) Two "Daylees and two rooms admeasuring 10 "guj" in length and 20 "guj" in breadth let to Ghanshee Elias at the yearly rent of 40 korees bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the land of Sutar Premji on the North and South by the Public Road.
(5) One Orchard, called Virjan admeasuring 3 vingas yielding the yearly produce of 32½ korees containing mangoe trees, bunyan trees, cu-tard apple trees and bore trees, in which Rahim Allarakhia has a half share, and bounded on the East and South by the Public Road on the West by several houses, and on the North by the orchard of Hurji Raimani.

MORTGAGED PROPERTIES.

(6) Land and House belonging to Khoja Ismail Dadani mortgaged to Jairajbhai Pirbhai for one thousand two hundred and seventy korees and to Rahim Allarakhia for 750 korees bounded on the East partly by the land of Shivji Virana and partly by the ladd of Rahim Natha, on the West by the land of Hasum Parooani, on the North by the land of Shivji Virani, and on the South by the rooms of Potters.

LOT NO. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m., at the Auctioneers, Rooms.

PROPERTY IN CUTCH CAIRA.

1. All those three shops in the Bazar situate together in one line of which the shop on the Western side contains, by admeasurement 21 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth the shop in the middle 21 feet in length, and 7'6 inches in breadth, and the shop on the Eastern side contains by admeasurement 21 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, and bounded on the South by the Road of the Bazaar, on the North by the compound and the rainwater passage of Khoja Chatoo Khaki's house, on the East by the Mujuri wall of Khoja Meherali Sachadina's shop and on the West by the Mujuni wall of Khoja Sachadina Ramji's shop.

2. All those three enclosures in airuin state situate together in one line of which the enclosure on the South side contains by admeasurement 20 feet in length, and 12 feet in breadth, the enclosures in middle 20 feet in length and 12 feet breadth and the enclosures on the North side is feet in length and 13 feet in breadth, and bounded on the East by a street, on the West and North by Pandays Garden, and on the South by the enclosure of Khoja Megjee Jaljeey. No taxes are payable of the above property.

LOT NO. 4.

On MONDAY, the 18th Instant, at 5 p.m., at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

PROPERTY AT SEWRI.

1. All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenament, bungalow, godown, kit hen, well, tress and compound wall standing thereon, lying, and being at Sewri, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 175, new No. 14351, new survey Nos. 1A2353-12437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1207, and Street No. 135, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Sewri Road, on or towards the West by Gulanji Hill Road, on or towards the North by the property of Dinsha Dorabji Mistri, and on towards the South by the Public Road.

2. All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate at Sewri, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 175, new No. 14362, and new Survey No. 1-2363, 1-2437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1199 and Street No. 127, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dorabjee Shroff, on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Vithoba, on or towards the East by the said Galanjee Hill Road, and on or towards the West, by the property of Luxaman Agree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, No. 57, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at their office in the Oriental Buildings, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th April, 1900.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast. In doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst; at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosab Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.,) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of woollen, cotton and marino ladies and gents' socks and stockings, gurney's, Assam and China silk pieces, woollen belly bands ellwood, white and brown hats, neckties, kid, gloves, shirts, steel trunks, hat boxes, buttons, silk and cotton thread, boots and shoes, ready made suits, hoidalls, blankets, rugs, sponges, embroidered table covers, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, iron framed grand ebonized cottage piano by Bohner and Plan, Berlin, (nearly new) first rate French engravings, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, Bassorah and Guiness fowls, Muscovite ducks, etc., the property of C. W. FREESE, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Salkisondass Thakordass, and on account and at the risk of Multani Tarachund Sevakram and Satumull Vurlmlani, the fellowing bundles of pearls, viz:—

1 bundle white golvo.
1 bundle button pearls.
5 bundles small pearls.
1 bundle blue pearls.
1 pundle yellow blue pearls,
1 bundle blue pearls,
1 bundle yellowish golvo,
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Macaulay Lodge," Beach Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture made to order; also open carved blackwood furniture, rich Bohemian glassware, Carlsbad porcelain dinner dessert and breakfast services complete, plated wars, incande-cent and candle chandeliers, pier glasses, Brussels carpets, Dresden figures, under domes, marble, and brass clocks, musical boxes, brass bedsteads, English and Australian safes, cinematograph with 22 films by Watson and Treacher, 2 Dunlop tyres pneumatic bicycles, English made rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, handsome light gig and landau made to order, etc., the property of FAZULBHAI JAN MAMOMED, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, three days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining drawing and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, mahogany semi-gran piano by Erus Kaps (imported by Soundy and Co,) hand some open phaeton by Laurence, first quarter plate, hand camera, lady's bicycle, "Royal Progress," rich table ornaments, oleographs and water colours, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, English-made side saddle, a large collection of choice and garden pants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of the late F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on Girgaum or Breach Candy Road and in Benham Hall Lane, near the Portuguese Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th Inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kalkhushroo Burjorjee Chowksey, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz.:—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2, 426 7'9 square yards or thereabouts, register ed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2388, old Survey No, ——and new Survey No. 3173, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east, by Churney Road, on the south, by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeeya Sahib Coor, and on the west, by he part of Malkrina Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manockjee Merwanjee Seth, deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, New No. 2497, old Survey No. ——, and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3/2, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north, by the property of Gungaram Davjee on the east by the said Benham Lane on the south, by the property of Mera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described here ditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

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Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 6th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in Soonderji Kashawji's Jatha by order of Mr. Jitmul Kunlalal and on account and risk of Dewkinund Biharimul.

1,900 full pressed bales Broach Machine-ginned cotton (good class).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order of the latest design, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's hanging and table kerosine lamps, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, large iron and brass double and single bedsteads, etc., etc., the property of Honble Mohn Nugent, C S I. C. S.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece good, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong built dak cart in good order.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Edaljee Sorabjee Davar, Esq., and Rustomjee Ardesher Spencer, Esq., the executors of Bai Pirozbai, widow of Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy Mama, deceased, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 1 p.m., at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the whole of the household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, a large mahogany musical box, a rosewood sqare piano, one large English clock showing dates and months and strikes hours and half-hours, by "Rimmel," London, very old China jars, globe lamps, ornamented gilt clocks, sets of plated mounted double harness, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The above will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Sirdar Oomer Jamal's stable, at Belasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, the following horses imported by Mr. C. G. BALDOCK.

About 30 walers, consisting of chargers, hunters, thorough bred pair and single harness horses and ponies.

The horses

NOTICES.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application]

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	55 0
* BULLET do. No. 4	70 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 8
„ FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. ...	2 8
„ BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK.	
No. 2...	3 4
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5 0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5 0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Capri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...
Disdumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Ires, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }		
Bank of India	{ 15,000 }	100	{ 75 }	6 p.c.	80
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	2 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£6100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	4 pr. ct.	59 21-2xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	477½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	noon.
Aurungabad S. M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Barsi Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	135
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs. 9.	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs. 50	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs. 8.	465
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs. 25	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	535
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	out.	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	675
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	320
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	108
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	302½
Framjee Petit, Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	288
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50	820
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,230xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	40½
Jam Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	13
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	130xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	69½
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvdRs.5	113
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 per ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	5 dvd 60	1250
Mohanlal K. Parekh G. & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	371-2
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1430
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	15,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	580
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550pl 15
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700pl 35
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	180
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	225
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	190
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.		1,000	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	235
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venisbunker Lakmidas Khimchand Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India, Wadhwan City	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	225
Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	2
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	2200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Ballary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	15
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	2550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	424
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	347½
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Scrab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	900

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, =2·3m., 2·49a. Low water, 7·50m., 8·39a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

AN ABSCONDING PATIENT.—Bapoo Shripati, aged thirty years, a patient in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, absconded from the hospital on Sunday night, with the hospital clothing.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,732, the daily average being 185, New admissions 978. Parsees, 895, Hindoos 2,368, Mahomedans 1,907, and Christians 502. 122 children were vaccinated this month.

MILL HANDS' GRIEVANCE.—About six hundred operatives of the City of Bombay Mill, at Albert Road, Chinchpoogly, proceeded, on Monday afternoon, to the mill to draw their wages for the last month in pursuance of a notice served on them, informing them that their services would be dispensed with from the 1st instant. On the arrival of the hands at the mill, Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, one of the directors of the mill, declined to pay the employes off and informed them that the notice had been cancelled, and that they would be paid on the 25th instant as usual. Mr. Shroff asked the operatives to return to work pending further orders. The hands refused to resume work and left the mill premises.

OLD HANDS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Gainoo, a Hindu, was charged with stealing a pillow and a blanket, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to Bhicka Moola, a servant, in the employ of a Parsee, at Ciare Road. During the absence of the complainant from home, on Monday last, the accused entered the room and stole a pillow and a blanket. While coming out of the room with the property in his hand, the accused was arrested by the neighbours and handed over to the police. The accused who had twice before been in jail, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Shaik Oomer Shaikh Mahomed, another old offender, was charged before the same magistrate, with theft of clothing, valued at Rs. 9-8, from the house of one Hussain Ali Shah, at Byculla, on Monday. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP.—Mr. N. M. Samarth, High Court Pleader, Bombay, announces to Graduates of the Bombay University his intention to be a candidate for University fellowship at the next election. "Mr. Samarth," writes a correspondent, "is not unknown to the public. In legal and journalistic circle especially he is well-known as a clever lawyer, a fine speaker, and an able writer. His public utterances have been remarkable for cogent reasoning and diction. When the Syndicate of the Local University appointed him one of the examiners in English at the Matriculation Examination last November, the choice attracted attention as a particularly happy one. Mr. Samarth's connection with journalism either as a responsible editor or as a contributor to the press extends over no less than ten years. A candidate of such attainments and equipment will, we have no doubt, be greeted and heartily supported by the enlightened constituency to which he is appealing for a passport to step into the Senate as one of its chosen representatives."

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton, charged Narayan Bhaleeaji and four other tindals of prows with causing obstruction in the line of navigation at the Victoria Docks this morning, and thereby infringing the Port Rules made under Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, Mr. F. Southwell Piper, Superintendent of the Docks, stated that it was the practice for some 150 prows to hang about outside the dock-gates and get in after the dock was discharged. Several warnings were given to the accused and other tindals to keep out of the line of the s.s. Imani, but the accused persisted in remaining there. Mr. Piper said it was very fortunate that no collision took place, and if any had occured, the prows would have been sunk in the gate-way and the gates could not have been closed. Besides at ebb-tide the steamers would have gone to the bottom of the docks, and great loss of property would have resulted. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the conduct of the accused was very reprehensible, and, if necessary, such offenders should be prosecuted in future under the Penal Code, as the Port Rules did not empower the court to inflict a sentence of imprisonment. The accused were fined Rs. 50 each.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee.)

A CONDIMENTS TRADE MARK CASE.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE AND OTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE MANOCKJEE.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant should be restrained from using certain lables and words in condiments, manufactured by him, &c. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, were for the defendant.

The plaintiffs had brought the suit to restrain the defendants from using labels with a ship or the name Manockjee Poonjiaji and sons, upon bottles of Indian condiments manufactured by them. The father of the plaintiffs and defendant had carried on the business of a manufacturer of Indian condiments, and after his death, the plaintiffs and defendant had carried it on. In 1883 the business was sold to the plaintiffs, but afterwards the defendant set up a separate business and began using labels similar to those of the plaintiffs. By a decree of the High Court, he was restrained from using certain of the labels but on appeal the higher court declined to restrain him from using labels with a ship upon them. Since then the defendant had been using such labels, and plaintiffs now contended he was infringing an agreement that had been come to between the parties. The defendant, on the other hand, denied that he had infringed the rights of the plaintiffs, who, they contended, were not entitled to the exclusive use of the ship device on their labels.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, after reviewing the grounds on which the suit had been instituted, came to the conclusion that the defendant was not entitled to use the names complained of on his labels. His lordship restrained him from using the name of Manockji Poonjiaji and sons and also restrained him from using the ship on labels in connection with that name, or any similar name, that was calculated to deceive the public. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiffs.

THE FOOD RATIONS IN LADYSMITH.

DR. JAMES C. DUNLOP, of Edinburgh, has calculated the dietetic value of the food rations given to the soldiers and other inhabitants of Ladysmith during the latter part of the siege. The calculation, says the "British Medical Journal," tells a sad tale of serious underfeeding, or, in other words, of partial starvation. It may be noted that the food value of the Ladysmith rations only amounts to half what the older authorities put down as the normal diet (see Voit's standard), and to only about 40 per cent. of the more modern standard (Atwater's). The comparison of Ladysmith rations with prison and poorhouse diets shows them to be of far less food value than the food of a prisoner, and of even less food value than the food of our underfed paupers. These figures and comparisons give some conception of one of the hardships of a siege, and if when considering them one remembers that this deplorably short feeding was combined with fairly hard work, one can only express surprise at our gallant soldiers being able to continue such a struggle, and great admiration of their success in so doing.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 2.

10 p.m.	78·2

TUESDAY.—APRIL 3.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	80·3

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Session of the High Court yesterday morning.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

Teja Vaja, a middle-aged Hindu, was placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 11th October last, murdered a woman named Kankoo, on the second story of a chawl at Falkland Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Setlur, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were, after several challenges by the defence, empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. M. Breslauer, foreman.

Mr. Damoder Khimjee.	Lukhmidas Mr. Alfred E. Duchesne.
Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj.	Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee.
Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden.	Mr. L. B. Kher.
Mr. Gangadar J. Shirodkar.	Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

The Advocate General, in opening the case, said it appeared that Kankoo was a prostitute who had been living with the prisoner at a chawl at Falkland Road. On the morning of the 11th October, between 5 and 10 o'clock, two persons who lived in an adjoining room, heard the woman cry out that she had been struck. They tried to get into the room, where the prisoner and the woman were living, but found that the door was locked. Shortly afterwards they looked over the verandah and saw the prisoner jump out of a window of the room on to the Falkland Road, where he was seized by a police sepoy. The prisoner broke his leg and injured his thigh as a result of his jump. The police and the other persons being unable to get into the room, a man was sent to climb up the side of the house. He entered the window, and opened the door from the inside. The police on going into the room, found the body of Kankoo there. She was lying on the floor with her head and face covered with blood, and with a blood stained curry stone besides her. She was conveyed to hospital and died from fracture of the skull. The medical evidence would show that the injuries could have been inflicted by a curry stone. The Advocate General, in alluding to the sections under which the accused was charged, submitted that as no one else but the prisoner could have been in the room at the time of the crime that he was guilty of the offence of murder. There was no eye witness of the crime, but if the jury believed the evidence that would be adduced, they would have, counsel thought, little difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty, for it was impossible to think that the woman had given provocation sufficient to justify the injuries inflicted upon her. Counsel considered that they would come to the conclusion that the prisoner struck the woman with the curry stone with the intension of killing her, and that they would find nothing in the case to reduce the offence to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Ramzan Madarbux said he lived on the second storey of a chawl in Falkland Road. The prisoner lived on the same storey with Kankoo, a woman of immoral character. About a quarter to 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th October last, witness was roused by a cry of Kankoo "I am struck, I am struck." Witness went into the passage and tried to open the door of Teja's room, but found it closed from inside. Soon after witness saw Teja jump out of a window of his room on to the public road, where he was arrested by a policeman. The police came up into the house afterwards, but the door of Teja's room could not be opened. The havildar got a man to climb up the window of Teja's room; and having done so, he got into the room and opened the door from inside. Witness went into the room and saw Kankoo lying on the floor on a mat. A curry stone stained with fresh blood, was lying near her. She was bleeding from the head, breathing heavily and was removed to hospital. There are two windows to the room, one of which was closed, and the other through which Teja jumped down, was open. Teja and Kankoo used sometimes to quarrel, but witness could not understand their language.

Nasseban, woman, said she lived in a room in Falkland Road next to that in which the deceased Kankoo lived. The last witness lived with witness. The prisoner lived with the deceased Kankoo for about a year previous to her death. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th October, witness heard a cry of "I am struck, I am struck." She and Ramzan got up and went into the passage. Ramzan tried to open the door, but could not. While they were standing, prisoner jumped out of a window into the public road and was arrested by a policeman. One Tookaram got through a window into the prisoner's room and opened the door. They all went into the room and saw Kankoo lying on the floor, with a blood-stained stone near her. She was removed to hospital.

Shahbuddin Ismail, a policeman who was at his post in Falkland Road on the morning of the 11th October last, said he saw the prisoner that morning jump out of a window on the second story of his chawl and fall into the public road. Nobody threw him out of the window. Witness picked him up, put him into a victoria, and took him to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Shewram Luxmon, a police havildar, said that, on the morning of the 11th October last, he was going to make enquiries into a case of murder of Falkland Road. On the way he met a victoria in which a policeman was taking the prisoner to hospital. On going to the chawl, where the prisoner lived, witness heard the statement of Ramzan and Nasseban woman who pointed out to him the door of a room, which was closed. Witness got a man named Tookaram to go into the room through a window. He opened the door of the room. Witness and others went in and saw Kankoo lying on the floor, bleeding from the head. A curry stone was lying near her.

After the examination of a few more witnesses, the Advocate-General read and put in a confession made by the prisoner, stating that he was instigated by one Becher to kill Kankoo, that he took up the curry stone, and struck her with it in the head, that Becher undertook to protect him if he was caught, &c.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, in answer to the Judge, prisoner said he had nothing to state in explanation of the occurrence, and he had no witnesses to call.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the evidence said if, in the opinion of the jury, the prisoner was guilty, he was guilty of murder, and nothing less.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury, said they could not be sure, upon the evidence as it stood, that the prisoner was guilty of the offence with which he was charged. The evidence of the chief witnesses Ramzan and Nasseban, was very unsatisfactory. They seemed to know someting more than what they stated; they were evidently keeping something back; and their evidence was not straightforward. The policeman in the street could not say whether the prisoner fell or was thrown out of the window. Counsel said the jury could not safely come to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of murder. They did not know what occurred in the room between the prisoner and Kankoo; and they could not say what grave provocation the prisoner had received from the woman. They were in an atmosphere of doubt; and counsel asked the jury to give his client the benefit of it. The jury must be convinced beyond doubt of the intention of this prisoner; and there was nothing on the record to show what that intention was.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the evidence was of a single character. His Lordship stated the effect of the evidence of Ramzan and Nasseban, of the policeman who picked up the prisoner in the street, and of the police havildar, who went up and examined the prisoner's room. If the jury thought it was not possible for any other person to have been in the deceased's room, save the prisoner they must find him guilty. The next question was as to the intention with which he struck the deceased. The jury, as men of the world could judge of the prisoner's intention from the size of the stone and the probability of its causing death.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned into Court about 3 p.m., when the foreman said they were divided in opinion, and that seven were for a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and two were for a verdict of guilty of murder.

His Lordship told the jury to retire again and try to be unanimous.

The jury retired again and on their return into Court, the foreman said they could not get better unanimity, but they found by a majority of seven to two a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, with the intention to cause such injury as would cause death.

His Lordship accepted the verdict, and in passing sentence, said the jury had taken a very merciful view of the crime. The prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE following case was tried before his Lordship and another special jury.

THE CRAWFORD MARKET MURDER.

Tribhowan Govind, alias Mustan Govind, wash charged with murder in having, on the 30th December last, caused the death of Fatio Essae near the Crawford Market. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Murzban, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Young for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, foreman.

Mr. G. A. Prier de Saone.	Mr. Ardeshir S. Framjee.
Mr. D. E. Watcha.	Mr. D. J. Tata.
Mr. Bhawram Raghoba r, S. Meyers.	Mr. C. J. Vernon. Mr. Hugh Monie.

The Advocate General, in his opening statement, said the accused was charged with murder of a man named Fattoo Essac on the 30th December. The evidence that would be called would leave no doubt in the minds of the jury that the accused was the man who had stabbed the accused while the latter was sitting near the Crawford Market the deceased died shortly after he had been assulted, he prisoner, who was seen to commit the crime, being caught red handed. On the afternoon of the 30th December, the evidence would show, the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel, in which the prisoner was struck by the deceased on the face and nose. That took place near the Nacoda's tank on the Esplanade. The men were separated, the deceased proceeding to the Crawford Market, where he sat down. The prisoner proceeded to a cutlery shop in Abdul Rehman Street, where he asked the shopkeeper for a Rogers' knife. While the man was endeavouring to find one of the make named, the accused picked up another knife, and walking down to the Market, stabbed the deceased in six places. Counsel submitted there could be no doubt but the accused had caused Fattoo's death, and contended there was nothing to reduce the offence from the crime of murder.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Mahomed Cosman, who lived in Lohar Chawl, said he knew the deceased as well as the prisoner. The latter he knew for six or seven years. Witness said he remembered the deceased being struck by the accused. Witness was sitting near the Tramway box near the Crawford Market stair-case, and the deceased was sitting close by him. In five or ten minutes, prisoner came from the direction of Boree Bunder, seized deceased by his left hand and abusing him, struck him with a knife which he had in his hand, five or six blows on the left side of the neck, on the left cheek, and on the left shoulder. Deceased fell down the box on which he was sitting. A policeman came and seized the prisoner. He threw him down to the ground, and another policeman seized hold of the knife. Deceased was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he died. The accused was taken in custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young, witness said the deceased did not abuse the accused in return. He did not know of any quarrel about a woman. Accused used to loiter about the theatres. He never saw him selling anything. The deceased was a dock-labourer and was a stranger man than the accused.

Shaik Dawood Shaik Mahomed, a policeman, gave corroborative evidence. Prisoner seized the deceased with his left had, and lifted up his hand in which there was a knife. He struck the deceased. Witness ran to his assistance, and in warding off a blow received a cut in his right hand. Blood was flowing from the wounds received by the deceased. Witness finally seized the prisoner.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF APRIL, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing r

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HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1883 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchmentlike paper, folio size. Superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India. It is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their Shelves will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The pair including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSH and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £101 5-16 unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £111 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £63 7-8 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 1-2 unchanged
" New York ..... 59 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25 20 "
" New York ..... 4 86 1-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 per cent., unchanged
" Short London Bills ... 3 3-4 per cent—1-8
" Indian Bank Bills ... 3 3-4 " 1-8

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet.

Bank Telegraphic ..... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Month's Sight Credits ..... 1s. 4 3-16 d. to 5-32
3 Month's Sight Francs 1-76
Shanghai, 30 day's sight ... Rs. 195
Hongkong " ..... Rs. 143 1-2
Japan " ..... Rs. 148 1-2
" 60 " ..... Rs. 148

Soon after opening, and on receipt of news from Calcutta, most of the Banks reduced their buying rates for 3 months' sight credits from 1 4 3-16 to 5-32, at which a moderate amount of bills came out, but lower than that they would not go, even for delivery a month ahead.

In Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-26 was reported done for December, which rate was obtainable in the afternoon from August onwards at which there was almost no enquiry.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 96 1-8 ready and forward and during the day rates rose to Rs. 96 7-16 at which they closed steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady.

Manockji Petit S. and W. Co	"	1,090
Currimbhoy S and N. Co.	"	675
Mazagon	"	37 1-2
Southern Mahratta	"	245
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	"	180 xd.
Ahmedabad Prantej R Co	"	592 1-2 xd.
Tapti Valley Railway Co	"	476 1-4

FREIGHTS are quiet with very little doing. All we hear of to-day is the Raithmoon fixed from Rangoon with rice for Home, but the rate has not transpired.

COALS.—Quiet but steady with very little doing. A small lot of ready Deshargur has been sold at Rs. 16-8.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—There is nothing fresh to report to-day, rates remaining unchanged.

Yellow Hingunghat	Rs.	48
Red Muggee	"	43
Black Kutnee	"	40

Per candy for ready.

CASTOR.—Unchanged. There are buyers of ready at Rs. 37-8 and of April-May Rs. 38-12, but with nothing doing.

LINSEED.—Business has been done in ready bold grain, at Rs. 8-8, and small grain Rs. 8-4. April-May bold is quoted at Rs. 8-6 and small at Rs. 8-2-6 to Rs. 8-2-6.

Brown Cawnpore is in better demand at Rs. 6-13-6 ready. Yellow Cawnpore remains unchanged at Rs. 7-5. For April-May rates are unchanged in a quiet market.

POPPY.—Ready seed continues firm at Rs. 8-8 April-May is somewhat easier on yesterdays rates a Rs. 8-5 without buyers.

London quotes—
Yellow Cawnpore Rape, 44s. 9d.
April-May, Antwerp, sellers quiet but steady.

COTTON.—The market opened dull at a further decline of Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per candy. Good Madras were sold at Rs. 210, and S.-G. Dharwar at Rs. 220. The market for ready cotton is weak with anxious sellers. At Colaba, rates stiffened, and Fully Good Bengals for May went up from Rs. 200 to Rs. 208, and Good Bhownugger from Rs. 205 to Rs. 211-212. New cotton also firmed up Rs. 3 to Rs. 4, and at the close Fully Good Bengals for January 1901 were quoted at Rs. 161-162 and Broach for March Rs. 191.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 13,000 bales. Surats, nil. Spot 5 9-32—3-32, Arrivals closed excited.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.	Jan.-Febuary.
5·8	5·5	4·62	4·27	4·18
—5·35	— 11-64	—17-64	—45-64	—51-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports		14,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain		nil
Do Continent		33,000
Mid-Uplands		9 9-16 1-16"
Futures, month of July		8·93—18
Do do October		8·03—33

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	170
Barsee and Nugur	1
Berar	240
Total Comras	411
Hingunghat	—
Dhollera	231
Broach	—
Ocmpta and Dharwar	161
Westerns	189
Bengals	11,12
Sind	51
Persian	45
Total	2,200

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,731
Linseed	5,614
Rapeseed	3,925
Gingellyseed	1,276
Poppyseed	146
Groundnuts	2,159
Castorseed	1,504
Rice	29,609
Myrabollams	6,742

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th April, 1900.

1. Member who have not already done so, are reminded that their Arms and Accountrements should be sent to Headquarters by 3 p.m., to-day (Wednesday), for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.
2. The Proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Headquarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. All intending candidates from both Companies should endeavour to attend this parade.
3. There will be a Meeting of the Carbine Association Committee at the Corps Club to-day at 6-30 p.m.
4. The Marks for the Wheal Cup Competition can be seen at the Fort Head-quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th April, 1900.

1. The undermentioned have passed the Proficincy Examination laid down in Army Regulation India Volume IX:—Lieutenant S E Greaves, 2nd Lieutenant G T W Olver Cr Sergeant J W Senger, Corporal H Farrington, Bugler W D Slaney, Volunteers W H Maine, E C S Strelly, and L O Spencer.
2. The Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Drill Challenge Cup competition for Cadets will take place on the Parade Ground in Front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 7th Instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WENESDAY, APRIL 4.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Missionary Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. C Whiteside.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 24th March, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding week last Year. Open 1,491 miles.	1,65,720	4,89,623	6,045	6,81,388
	—	—	—	8,88,289
Decrease				Rs. 2,26,901

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEMPSON KELLY—March 12, at Daisy Bank, Shillong, the wife of F Kempson Kelly, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—March 24, at Ajmere, the wife of J P Mackenzie, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1900.

THE Queen, who visits Ireland for the third time to-day—after a long interval of twenty-nine years—is the first Queen whom the Irish people have had the opportunity of welcoming. Of Kings there have been no lack, ever since the far distant time when Ireland made and unmade her own. Henry II., having been commissioned by the Pope to take over the kingdom, and remodel the Irish Church on strict Roman principles, landed in Ireland in 1172. Prince John, afterwards King, was sent on a mission to conciliate the Irish people years before his English Barons found it necessary to compel him to sign Magna Charta, binding him to respect the elementary rights of those whom he was called by the grace of God to rule over. He acquitted himself of his early mission in such a fashion that he precipitated a general rebellion. His surprise was great, for he had only playfully pulled the beards of the Irish nobility who came to do him homage. He returned to England fully convinced that there was no use in trying to conciliate Irishmen. Eventually he came to the same conclusion in regard to his even more unruly English Barons. Richard II. was "personal in the Irish wars," while troubles were brewing in England that cost him his crown and his life. Then there was a long interval, mostly devoted to wars, confiscations and plantations, during which the English Sovereign was represented by a Lord Deputy. Queen Elizabeth seizing by the belt the Envoy of one of these My Lord Essex, and shaking him violently, her Most Gracious Majesty exclaimed "By God's death! You are all idle knaves, and the Lord Deputy is worse!" The royal anger was aroused by the tidings of a great disaster to the largest army ever sent into Ireland by the Predominant Partner. The close of the seventeenth century saw two Kings, James II. and William III., father-in-law and son in-law, fighting for the crown, the victory resting with him who led into the country Dutch veterans, who had learned the art of war on the battlefields of the Continent; ancestors of the men who are now vainly contending against Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, on the African Veldt. George IV. was the next Sovereign to visit Ireland, and was received with an exuberant enthusiasm which provoked the indignant wrath of Lord Brougham, who deemed it misplaced. Not so the welcome accorded the young Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who won all hearts during their two brief visits to the country. The venerable Sovereign who now revisits the capital which so many years since her Majesty recognised and saluted as the Second City of the Empire, will receive a welcome as cordial and sincere as that which her presence has the magic quality of evoking wherever it is seen.

THE purity of milk is a question of perennial interest. Not only does it seriously occupy the incessant attention of bacteriologists and the sanitarians of our day, but it also attracts the notice of the practical men of business, entrusted with the management of local affairs. There is not an enlightened municipality on the face of the civilised globe which is not intent at one time or another in carefully looking after the purity of the milk-supply for popular consumption. For milk is now known to engender tuberculosis, which is so inimical to human life, especially to the life of the infant. But what is tuberculin? Consumers of milk generally have no distinct idea of what it is. Those who have closely examined it declare it to be "a substance elaborated in the body of the tubercle bacillus, and discharged from it into the medium by which the organism is surrounded." It has been observed, so recently as September last, by Professor Wortley Axe in the "Journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association," that the tuberculin of commerce is made by inoculating broth with tubercle bacilli, and keeping it in an oven at 100° F. In this condition the bacilli grow and multiply, and in doing so give out tuberculin, with which the broth becomes soon charged. The bacilli are then destroyed by boiling and the broth is passed through a porcelain filter. The filtrate is then again heated sufficiently to kill any germs that may have escaped the boiling and filtering, and the fluid, freed from the bacilli, and saturated with their products, constitutes tuberculin. Mr. Edmund Verney, discussing tuberculosis and milk in the pages of the *New Century Review* refers to a number of interesting facts in connexion with this subject. He derives his inspiration from the work on bacteria recently written by Dr. George Newman, Demonstrator of Bacteriology in King's College. It will be sufficient for the present purpose that the salient facts treated in Dr. Newman's sixth chapter on Bacteria in Milk should be placed before the reader. For some months past the Corporation has on more than one occasion discussed the subject. A committee of medical representatives in that body sat to consider and determine the question how far the quality of the milk supplied by Bombay gowlees to the mass of the population, was healthy and whether there were traces of tuberculosis in that article of daily food. The report, which was published a couple of months since, was so far satisfactory as to allay all nervousness on the subject, though we have our doubts whether a prolonged and scientific analysis of milk as supplied in various parts of the town warrants the conclusion that the Bombay milk is on the whole free from tuberculosis. Take, for instance, a milk cattle stable which arrests the attention of the passer-by, abominably malodorous, and consider the quality of the milk supplied by the buffaloes accommodated there. The man in the street is not reassured on the point when he reads the letters U. H. H. painted prominently on the wall of a house close by. The question is, can the milk supplied by the owners of those stables be pure? It may be asked whether the Corporation Committee have ever put the milk from those stables before an expert bacteriologist. If not, we would take with a certain amount of reservation the conclusion they formulated that Bombay milk is generally free from bacteria.

Were those foul cattle stables exceptional it might not matter much. But there are others in which the condition of the milch cattle is nearly or quite as bad. On the Frere Road, on the Bunder side, any passer-by can take note of more than one stable there. The numerous private stables where milch cattle are accommodated will not bear inspection. Moreover, it may be reasonably asked, as one prominent member of the Corporation lately asked his colleagues, whether the time had not arrived when, instead of examining the stables, the cattle themselves should be subjected to a careful inspection. Unless a committee of experts periodically inspected the animals and reported on their condition it would be difficult to endorse all that the Corporation Committee said on the subject of the purity of the city's milk supply. As Dr. Newman says, on the strength of his very latest researches, that milk affords an ideal medium for bacteria, and as its adaptability for conveying disease is undoubted, it is of extreme importance that the Civic Fathers of Bombay should make really searching inquiries into the matter. We give them and the Municipal Executive every credit for their constant vigilance. But vigilance needs to be accompanied by scientific inspection from time to time, if we are to have a healthy supply of milk for our growing population. Infant mortality is not inconsiderable in the city and it may not be uninstructive to learn how far bad milk is contributing to it. The one great lesson above all other lessons, which Dr. Newman attempts to inculcate in all earnestness on those who daily handle milk, is extreme cleanliness. It is by such means alone that we can safeguard against the dangers of infected milk. Referring to this subject Mr. Verney observes that the amount of tuberculosis among cattle in England varies widely; but there appears to be no doubt that not only is it increasing on the whole, but increasing rapidly:—"It is a highly contagious disease; it may be spread by animals feeding from the same source, and bringing close their mouths and nostrils, a tuberculous bull will probably infect the whole herd. It is most rapidly spread in the form of dust, in the dried manure of animals, or in the dried sputum of a consumptive patient. It is believed that only in rare cases is the disease hereditary in men or in animals. The vast majority of calves born from tuberculous cows are healthy. Except in the case of milk, it may be doubted whether the disease can be readily conveyed from animals to men. This is reassuring. But let us state the three principal sources of the pollution of milk—(1) at the time of milking; (2) during transit; and (3) after its delivery." Says Mr. Verney: "Noxious organisations in milk at the time of milking are mainly due to the filthy condition of the cow's hairy coat, and frequently from the dirty clothes and person of the milker. In some dairies the body of the cow near the udder is carefully washed before milking; the milker washes his hands and wears a clean outer linen garment." How many are the gowlees who go about milking cows and buffaloes in clean clothing? How many wash their hands clean? How many are free from phthisis? Pollution during transit comes from the milk cans being placed where the dust of the road or railway can find its way into them; and from the cans being imperfectly cleansed before use.

In this respect, perhaps, it may be said that the big brass lotas in which gowlees generally carry their milk are scrupulously cleaned and kept as bright as a mirror outside. Lastly, pollution after delivery is due to the milk being placed in impure vessels or left in exposed situations or stored in a place where pollution comes to it from the surrounding air. The domestic economy of the ordinary Native consumer of milk leaves much to be desired. His habits of living and his surroundings are such as to give the European a shock. The very atmosphere he lives in is contaminated. It is in this direction that continued and prolonged scientific trials are necessary to test results. For mothers, specially European mothers, it may be some comfort to know that milk drawn from a healthy cow, and protected by complete scientific precautions from every germ, will never turn sour at all. Every change in milk is due to the presence of bacteria; if they be wholly excluded, no change whatever can take place in milk. At the same time it should be borne in mind that tuberculosis may be conveyed by milk and milk products. This has been conclusively demonstrated. There is the well-known case of a boarding school in Paris where nine girls out of fourteen were taken with tuberculosis in the course of a few months while using the milk from one markedly tuberculous cow. But a great deal of the danger of infected or impure milk can be removed by boiling. In many Native families, we learn, this is the invariable rule. The sterilising of milk should be universal, as it obviates to a large extent the evils arising from bad milk. Nearly all Continental Europe has during the last few years acquired the habit of sterilising milk before use. Germany and Switzerland are known to adopt most largely, indeed universally, the sterilising process. Considering the well-known fact that the diseases which are most rapidly conveyed to man through milk are tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet-fever, typhoid fever and various degrees of cholera and diarrhœa, it is well to boil milk before consumption. In 1897, sixty-nine children per thousand died in Switzerland, who used raw milk, as against only twenty-seven using sterilised milk. This is a fact to be taken note of specially by orphanages and large establishments like hotels and clubs. These facts are sufficient to show how great is the need for constant vigilance and inspection in the matter of the supply of milk. That milk cattle stables and the cattle themselves must be clean and free from all those germs of disease which bring unhealthy milk goes without saying. That is the foundation of health preservation to which the Municipality must look. The rest, of course, is not in its hands, but whatever it can do in this great City to institute habits of cleanliness among the lower orders and specially the gowlees, will be a step toward progress and a better supply of this daily food. The domestic economy of the Indian mother must do the rest. But domestic economy, which includes the art of keeping a home clean and healthy can only come with education. And education, we regret to say, is still unknown to ninety-five per cent. of the Indian population. Here again we come to the old dogma that education is half sanitation. The more the State annually spends on education, the greater will be its reproductiveness in the long run.

THE chief features of the police reports of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1898-99, which have just been issued, are the plague and the operations against Koli dacoits on the Nasik, Thana and Ahmednagar Ghat frontiers. The plague epidemic throughout the Presidency was much more severe than in the previous twelve months, and entailed much heavy additional work upon the police. The officers suffered in this respect indirectly as well as directly, several of the superintendents in their reports speaking of the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits for that very reason. It has been found that the discomforts and dangers experienced by the men in connection with the performance of plague duties have contributed to make police service unpopular. Mr. Downs, the Inspector-General, has endeavoured, so far as possible, to minimise the discomfort experienced by the men during the previous year in being moved by long distances from their houses on plague duty, by insisting on additional police for plague duties being enlisted by the superintendent of the district who required them. In consequence during the year now reported upon very few of the permanent police were transferred elsewhere. The difficulty of obtaining recruits is greater in some districts than in others, but it is hoped that the balance will be struck by the establishment of a Central Training School which by enlistment from more favourable localities and by affording better prospects of promotion for well-educated and qualified men will attract a better class of recruits. The commissioners and district magistrates have in some cases acknowledged in terms of appreciation, the creditable manner in which officers and men have carried out the duties which the epidemic imposed upon them. And in other cases they have failed to make sufficient allowance for the duties of the officers commenting on their work in a manner which is much to be regretted, as it is calculated to conduce neither to discipline nor good feeling. Commissioners seem to lose sight of this fact as well as of another, that nothing so rejoices the heart of a malcontent in any walk of life as to see his immediate superior "called over the coals." Some of the remarks made by men in superior positions are to say the least not remarkable for tact. But as indicated dacoities as well as plague formed a conspicuous feature of the year. The Koli dacoities along the Thana, Nasik and Ahmednagar ghat area began to resume an active form about the beginning of the year, the origin being attributed to the scarcity of the two previous years and the exacting demands made by money-lenders. The dacoits found fortune favour them for some time and thus encouraged they became exceedingly troublesome. A large force of police and military was despatched against them. They chose as their leaders men of experience, known as Hibutyis, Sakyis, Kamis and Abis. Two of these were captured and sentenced to transportation for life. Twenty-three of their followers went with them. Meantime, however, the police had an exceptionally hard time of it. The operations were conducted during the rains and the experiences of the police were anything but pleasant, though they resulted in the suppression of organised dacoity and the break-up of the gangs. Hibutyis and Sakyis were sufficiently alarmed by the fate of their associates in crimes and amended their ways. While the pursuit lasted it was necessary to negociate jungles and malarial districts, for the fleeing dacoit naturally chose the spots his enemy would like least to follow him. It is noteworthy that each of the police superintendents interested, calls the dacoit leaders by different names, but when the work was so well done as the whole of the police work of the Presidency was shown to have been, only the most crotchetty district magistrate or commissioner would find fault with a trifle of this description especially as they know that the men were dacoit leaders whatever their correct names may have been.

THE Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Macarthur leave Bombay, this afternoon, for Mahableshwar.

THE Bombay Musical Union have organized a concert in aid of the local Famine Relief Fund. It will come off at the Novelty on the evening of the 24th instant. No pains have been spared to make the movement worthy of the high aim in view, and we trust the concert will be largely patronised not only by the play-going but also the philanthropic portion of the public. The programme will be out very shortly, and the names of those who have consented to join the concert are in themselves an earnest of the success which such a useful public object deserves.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a Special Jury, Teja Vaja was tried on a charge of murder in having on the morning of the 11th October last, caused the death of Kankoo, woman, with whom he had been living for a year in a room on the second story of a chawl at Falkland Road. The prisoner jumped out of a window into the street and was picked up by a policeman and removed in a victoria to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The door of his room was locked from inside, and a man having got into it through a window, the door was opened, and the police, on going in, found the woman lying on the floor with her head battered in by a curry-stone, which was lying by her side. She died soon after admission into hospital. The jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by a majority of seven to two. His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

THAT the Indian Government intend to provide the native army with Lee-Enfield rifle in place of the obsolete Martini-Henry is nothing very surprising. It is, however, remarks a home paper, an important decision. In the first place, the rules which were made governing the maintenance of the native army immediately after the Mutiny have now been entirely relaxed, and, as we think for the better. It is surely good to believe that we can trust the Sikhs and Ghoorkas and Pathans sufficiently to give them as good a weapon as the British Army uses, and a corollary to this belief is that we are convinced that natives will appreciate the honour. But there is another side to the question. Is it possible that this arming of the Indian troops with the Lee-Enfield means that the British Army is to be re-armed with something better? The Indian army were not given the Martini till we were provided with the Lee-Metford. Of course, the make of rifles improves and alters with time, and it may be that in the brief announcement given us there is something of this kind to be read between the lines.

THE Local Government has sanctioned the addition to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps of a half company of cadets to be composed of the boys of the St. Anthony's School, Lahore.

PLAGUE has appeared in the village of Dinwal Khurd in the Hoshiarpur district, population 231. The disease has also attacked the village of Barwa, in the Jullundar district, population 1,708.

THOSE portions of the offices of the Civil Secretariat and of the Heads of Departments which accompany His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Simla will close at Lahore on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th of May, and re-open at Simla on the forenoon of Monday the 21st idem.

THE total daily average of relief workers in the Hissar district during the week ended March 17th was 88,557: in Rohtak, 27,948, Gurgeon 1,032, Delbi, 2,316; Karnal, 8,204; Multan, 1,466 and Shahpur, 6,781. The total expenditure on famine relief has reached Rs. 12,32,898 is Hissar, and Rs. 2,66,109 in Rohtak.

THE two deserters from the 45th Sikhs who ran amok at Multan recently and wounded a bavildar have been arrested at Abohar in the Ferozepore district with their rifles and bayonets. The arrest was not effected without bloodshed, one zemindar being killed and two wounded severely in assisting the police to secure the culprits.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 24th March, 1900 were, for passengers, etc., Rs 80,600 and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,46,000 other earnings, etc. Rs 10,000 making altogether Rs 2,36,600, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 271-5-3. During the corresponding week in 1899, the receipts were Rs. 2,08,236-1-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 244-15-9.

THE Hon'ble Mr. D. Smeaton, C. S. I., left Calcutta on Friday morning, on deputation work in connection with the Famine Charitable Relief Fund, to which he has been appointed by the Viceroy. He visits Nagpur first, then proceeds *via* Bombay, Indore, Ajmir to Lahore, and will confer with and advise the various Executive Committees regarding the distribution of relief as well as report on the machinery of distribution in the stricken provinces.

WITH reference to recent remarks on planting, etc. in the Philippines, the following from a Straits paper is significant:—It is reported that eight large estates owned by the Dominican friars in the Philippine islands have been sold to a British company for a large sum.

THE annual athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the result of which is briefly announced by Reuter, was the 36th of the series. Oxford has now 17 victories to Cambridge's 19. Last year, it will be remembered, Oxford won easily by seven events to two. This year Cambridge seems to have made a better show.

REPLYING to a deputation who waited upon him to urge the granting of an amnesty in favour of M. Deroulede and the other conspiracy exiles, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, declared that the sentences passed by the High Court had powerfully contributed to the establishment of tranquillity and that he did not consider that they could be made the object of an amnesty.

THE Correctional Tribunal of Bordeaux had before it on March 9 nine of the young men charged with taking part in the disturbances outside the British Consulate and the Consul's private residence. The Public Prosecutor dwelt strongly on the grave character of the charge, and all the prisoners were sentenced by the Court to four days' imprisonment and 15 frs. fine for making a nocturnal disturbance. Four were also sentenced to two days' imprisonment and 10 frs. fine for breaking into private property.

The following strong expression of opinion, given in the "Boston Herald" by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kimberley, is specially noteworthy:—"I can, with a safe conscience, say that I think that England very seldom had a more just cause for war. The state of things in the Transvaal was a scandal to the nations. Chamberlain's indictment of the Transvaal Government was perfectly fair. I have no hesitation in saying so, and I have had thirteen years to study the question. I am not an Englishman, as you know nor are my sympathies in general with England."

MAJOR HUNTER-WESTON, whose gallant act in passing through the Boer lines, cutting the telegraph wires and blowing up the railway to the north of Bloemfontein was recorded, comes of a soldier family. His father Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Hunter-Weston served through the Indian Mutiny and commanded one of the outposts during the the defence of the Lucknow Residency. Major Hunter-Weston, who is 36 years of age, has seen 16 years service in the Royal Engineers. He took part in first Miranzai Expedition in 1891, and was wounded in the Waziristan Expedition, three years later when he won his brevet of Major. He did excellent work also in the Dongola Expedition.

THE "North American Review" for March, like all its recent predecessors, contains numerous articles on the South African War. The writers are the Marquess of Lorne, Captain Mahan, and several other Americans less well known in this country. "A British Officer" writes on "The Responsibility of Cecil Rhodes." Captain Mahan, whose subject is the "Merits of the Transvaal Dispute," holds that Great Britain is incontestably in the right. It would, he says, have been an act of Imperial suicide to allow the Transvaal to continue its military preparations and its efforts to stir up race animosity "until the favourable moment for revolt should be found in a day of Imperial embarrassment."

IN connection with the intrepid work of the two officers of the Derbyshires and a handful of their men, who saved the Bethulie waggon bridge which the Boers had mined with dynamite, it may be mentioned that the last officer of the regiment to gain the V. C. was Lieut. H. S. Pannell, who was wounded at the battle of Pieters Hill. It was during the second attack on the now historic heights of Dargai that Lieut Pennell won the coveted decoration. Capt. Smith had been shot down while attempting to lead a company of Derbyshires across a bullet swept space. Lieut. Pennell, who was then a subaltern, went out alone to bring the officer back, and under a hail of bullets tried to carry him to shelter, only desisting on finding Capt. Smith was dead.

M. ZOLA, M. Joseph Reinach, Col. Picquart, and M. Alfred Dreyfus have published simultaneously letters protesting energetically against the Amnesty Bill before the Senate. I refrain from publishing these letters, says the correspondent of the "Times," because—and I beg the writers to excuse me—I think them one and all aware that their appeals will remain fruitless, and that the Bill, with, perhaps, such more or less trifling modifications as the Senate may think fit to adopt will, in spite of them be passed. M. Andre Buffet states that if the amnesty applies to him he will accept it, not as a favour, but as an act of repentance by the Republic. The Government, however, is opposed to the inclusion in the amnesty of M.M. Buffet, Deroulede, and Habert.

ONLY one consolation remains, now that the Comedie Francaise is a ruin and is that the fire did not break out during a performance. Had this been the case, considering the rapidity with which the fire spread, and the fact that owing to a failure in the water supply it was over twenty minutes before the engine got to work, the results might have been appaling. But as it is the loss, not only to the French nation but to theatre lovers the whole world over, is nearly irreparable. In no theatre in the world it is safe to say was there stored a more valuable collection of works of art, tapestry, and manuscript. Houdon's wonderful portrait in marble of Voltaire, tit will be learnt with relief was saved from the fire; we hope to hear it confirmed also that the busts of Corneille and Moliere, and the portraits of Rachel and Talma have been rescued. But in any case much that cannot be replaced must have been destroyed; and only a smoking ruin is left where stood the house made famous by its connection with the names of Dumas, Gantier Ponsard Bernhardt and Coquelin.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ENEMY RETIRING ON LADYBRAND.

THE AMBUSH: A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Lord Roberts, wiring from Bloemfontein on the 1st instant, at 8-15 p. m., says that a report had just arrived that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving twelve British officers and seventy men at the Waterworks wounded.

Captain Humphreys and Lieutenants Peck, Ashmore, and March of Q Battery and one gunner were killed and forty wounded and missing. All U Battery is missing except Major Taylor and the Sergeant-Major.

U Battery lost five and Q Battery two guns.

The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so heavily.

LATER.

Reuter wiring from Bloemfontein says that the spruit where the ambush occurred is a terrible sight, filled with the corpses of horses and broken waggons in hideous confusion.

Colonel Broadwood's presence of mind and skilful handling of his force saved it from entire destruction.

U Battery escaped under a heavy fire and shelled the enemy who admit a loss of five killed and nine wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The "Times," in a despatch from Bloemfontein, dated 1st instant, states that after a march of eighteen miles to support Colonel Broadwood, General Colvile sent General Macdonald's Brigade against the main drift leading to the water-works while Colonel Smith-Dorrien's Brigade attempted another drift which turned the position of the Boers, who fell back slowly before the Infantry and lingered at the foot of the hills between the Modder River and Thabanchu.

BOERS STILL OCCUPY WATER-WORKS.

GALLANTRY OF Q BATTERY.

OFFICERS SERVE THE GUNS AS THE MEN FALL.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Bloemfontein, the 2nd instant, and timed four o'clock in the afternoon, reports that the enemy still occupy the water-works.

The despatch states that the Boers who were shelled yesterday, returned the fire.

The message adds that it is reported that some Boers are moving south.

Lord Roberts in a despatch, dated 2nd instant, reports that no fighting has occurred since his last despatch, but that the British force is continuously in touch with the enemy.

He praises the gallantry of Q Battery during the ambush affair.

Lord Roberts adds that the officers of the battery served the guns as the men fell and continued to do so for several hours under a cross fire.

ESCAPED OFFICERS FROM PRETORIA SAFE.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES.

Captain Haldane of the Gordon Highlanders and Lieut. Lemesurier of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria, have safely arrived at Lourenco Marques.

The adventures of Captain Haldane and Lieutenant Lemesurier are equal to those of Monte Cristo. They passed 21 days in a tiny underground hole dug beneath the prison before they escaped, and were afterwards up to their necks in the river while the Boers were searching along the banks for them.

They also had other thrilling escapes.

A FORCE BEING SENT TO BEIRA.

Reuter wires from Capetown on the 2nd instant, that the Transport Chicago is leaving for Beira with a portion of the Bushman's Corps, horses, mules and plant for the Rhodesian Railway. A large stock of supplies and provisions is also going to Beira.

MORTALITY AMONG BOER PRISONERS.

There is an alarming increase in the mortality among the Boer prisoners.

THE BOER LOSSES AT KAREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, correspondent of the "Daily Telegraphs," thinks that the Boer losses at Karee were as heavy as ours. Others however state that the Boer losses were inconsiderable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Christian and the Princess Beatrice left Windsor Castle to-night for Ireland. They will sleep in the train at Holyhead and embark in the Royal yacht in the morning.

The Royal party will sleep at Kingstown on board and land on Wednesday morning.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AND PEACE.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

President Loubet to-day received the British delegates of the Peace Society.

In replying to an address he dwelt upon the manifold common interests of England and France and said he regarded war between them as an impossibility.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that pirates have captured and looted a British steam launch near Chekheungshan. The pilot was killed and the supercargo made a prisoner.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SANDPIPER.

H. M. S. Sandpiper has been refloated and arrived at Hongkong.

THE NEW POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

It is confirmed that Lord Londonderry succeeds the Duke of Norfolk as Post-Master-General.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE IN SYDNEY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

There have been altogether seventy cases of plague in Sydney and twenty deaths.

The quarantine area has been extended.

THE FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The Famine Fund now amounts to over forty lakhs. Singapore has sent Rs. 53,000; Penang, Rs. 28,000; the Malay States, Rs. 32,000; and Hongkong Rs. 30,000.

EURASIAN LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary in its leader of the 27th March on the Viceroy's speech to the deputation of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, laid great stress on the apparent inefficiency of Anglo-Indian (Eurasian) employes and assumed it to be an established fact "that employers of labour have come to believe that they are less certain of obtaining efficient servants among Eurasians than among other races." The following few extracts from the statements of men who are in a position to speak authoritatively on this subject will show the other side.

Mr. Louis M. Moss, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, in a speech delivered last year, said:

A large line like the Madras Railway requires in its Engineering, Traffic, Locomotive and Telegraph Departments, men of intelligence, physique, endurance, and above all men who are strictly sober and alive to the grave responsibilities of their work, especially when they have to deal with delicate and intricate machinery. I have spent the best years of my life with the Madras Railway and throughout these years I have been in constant communication with Eurasian inspectors, station-masters, locomotive drivers, guards and telegraph signallers, all of whom are expected and required to be alert, active, intelligent and obliging in carrying out their duties. After my long experience I can conscientiously say that the Eurasians in the Madras Railway in these grades compare favourably with men holding similar rank on any railway in the world. It is a pleasure to me to have this opportunity of making this statement in public.

The Locomotive Superintendent, Indian Midland Railway, writes:—"We have a lot of superior Eurasians employed in this department who are very satisfactory." And the Agent of the same railway intimates that "he is willing to give every facility for the increased employment of Eurasians," which would hardly be the case if his opinion were similar to that stated by the editor of the "Times of India," viz., "the tendency to slovenliness has not only been transmitted to the Eurasian but has become accentuated in him."

Nor could we believe Mr. Moss to have any such idea when he uttered the words I have already quoted. In addition to the above we have also the heads of the other railways having their headquarters in this Presidency expressing their approval of the work done by their Eurasian staff and intimating their willingness to employ them in larger numbers.

Turning to another sphere of work we find Col. Kenneth Macleod, M. D., F. R. C. S., LL.D., I. M. S., Professor of Surgery at Netley, expressing himself in the following terms regarding the value of Eurasian work in India:—

No more loyal people exist in any part of the British Empire than the Eurasian or Anglo-Indian race, and they have done excellent work in the past in many capacities in public and private life and contributed very substantially to the stability and efficiency of British rule in the East. In medicine, more particularly they have done exceptionally well, and I recall with pleasure the recollection of many a bright intellect and kind and willing disposition, which it was my duty to assist in training and guiding in the Calcutta Medical College. I have no doubt in the competition which the Anglo-Indian must undergo in the future as in the past with foreign and indigenous races, he will more than maintain the character for patient industry, trustworthiness and practical efficiency which he has already acquired.

Our Association maintains and works an employment register, and the fact that we are receiving applications for men from the leading mercantile, commercial and shipping houses, is, I submit, a further evidence that the opinion of your contemporary on the value of Eurasian labour is not shared by every one.

Healthy criticism is desirable and we have no right to complain when our faults are pointed out—but it is altogether another thing when an editor of an influential paper goes out of his way to label a whole community with "a tendency to slovenliness" and thereby to so depreciate them as to make it still harder for their members to find employment. As is well-known, we, as a people, labour under great disadvantages, and there are obvious reasons why we should obtain a larger recognition at the hands of Government than we have hitherto received. We do not, as your contemporary suggests, believe for a moment that "in nomenclature lies the redemption from poverty," nor do we seek to be "cockered and coddled into prosperity," but we think we have a right to expect from those of our kin who have been born under a more lucky star that they should sympathize with us in our efforts to free ourselves from the disabilities under which we labour, and we do ask them to back us up in demanding that the door may not be barred against us. All we plead for is "a fair field and no favour."—Yours, &c.,

EARLE SIMMONS,
General Secretary and Treasurer,
The Anglo-Indian Association of W. I.
Bombay, 3rd April.

RETIREMENT OF MR. J. A. SHEPHERD.

MR. J. A. SHEPHERD, the founder of the well-known line of steamers plying between Bombay and the coast ports, has retired from active work, having made over his interest in the firm of Shepherd & Co. to his partner, Haji Ismail Hassum, for a very large sum. Mr. Shepherd proceeded to England by the last mail. Negotiations recently took place having for their object the taking over of the concern by Messrs. W. A. Graham & Co., but they fell through, and the style and title of the firm of Shepherd and Co. remains the same. Replying to an inquiry by a firm, for whom Shepherd and Co. act as agents at Mormugao, the statement has been made on behalf of the latter that no arrangement has been concluded which alters in any way the present constitution of the firm. What this means is, we understand, that Mr. Shepherd will continue to take an interest in the firm which he has built up, and will look after its affairs in England. Mr. Shepherd originally came out to Bombay over forty years ago. There are various accounts as to his early work, but it is certain that he eventually became a master mariner and in that capacity traded to Bombay. A shrewd and far-seeing man he early perceived the possibilities of a local ferry service and with one small steamer as a ferry across Bombay Harbour he began the enterprise which has developed to its present dimensions. Combining a great capacity for work, with a remarkable faculty for organization and a wide knowledge of human nature, it is no wonder that his undertaking grew until now it comprises a fleet of twenty large steamers, twelve smaller ones, and a large number of other lesser craft. A regular service is kept up over 1,300 miles of coast, trading to 56 ports in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and entering and leaving port over 4,000 times per month. The facilities thus afforded have developed the coast trade to a remarkable extent, the rise of this trade being coincident with the development of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., and the British India Co. As an employer Mr. Shepherd was esteemed by his servants who altogether numbered about 3,000. His disposition was kindly and generous, but being full of energy himself he expected his servants to be likewise. Apart from his business he had no taste for publicity and recently when his employes wished to present him with a farewell address he would only accept it as a purely private presentation.

WE are exceedingly glad to learn, on the authorit of M. Claretie, that all the objects of real value, th statuary, portraits, archives, and autograph manu scripts stored in the Comedie Francaise were saved from the fire. The loss of the building is reparable except, indeed, that the new building will not retain the same associations with distinguished artists as were possessed by what is now a ruin. One aspect of the affair is most noticeable. It is that within a few hours of the fire questions were asked and statements made in the French Chamber relative to the erection of a new building. M. Leygues gave his audience the assurance that the opera would be given up to the use of the houseless company on vacant days, and that the ruined theatre itself would be rebuilt before the close of the Exhibition. They manage these things at least differently in France. In London half the theatres and music-halls might be burnt to the ground, but it is safe to say that Parliament would not the next day vote money for their reconstruction.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing from Kolhapur on April 2nd, says:—On last Tuesday Mr. Jackson, the acting Political Agent, went by train on tour in the S. M. Country. He is holding his Sessions at Jath to try a forgery case said to have been committed in that State. The case was once tried by Major Davies, the Assistant Political Agent, who acquitted the accused, but that order being upset by the higher court and a retrial of the case ordered, the accused are now again being tried by Mr. Jackson. After visiting Jamkhandi and other places Mr. Jackson goes to Mahableshwar.

The Government is making certain arrangements under which Mr. R. Sinclair, the companion to the Chief of Jamkhandi, reverts to his former post in the Bombay Salt Department and Mr. Berthon, who is now second in command of the Kolhapur Native Infantry takes that place, and besides the Chief of Jamkhandi, he will be the companion to the Chiefs of Jath and Junior Miraj. It is more than a year now that on the recommendation of Col. Wray the Government sanctioned the placing of the Chief of Jath under Mr. Sinclair, but though sanctioned by Government the Political Agent changed the arrangement.

The Darbar has published orders permitting the inhabitants of the town to return to their houses. Most of the houses have been disinfected by their owners and those which were not done in time by the owners have been done by the authorities holding the owners responsible for the costs. These charges will have to be paid before occupying the houses. There have been a few imported cases of plague in one of the Peths which will therefore be kept unoccupied. The authorities do not seem to be sanguine that the town is absolutely free from plague, but the restrictions have been removed in view of the fact that the poor people have to suffer much on account of being compelled to live in huts in these days when great heat is prevailing; and besides it is likely that the weather will be soon disturbed by the usual April showers which will enhance the sufferings of those who live in small huts erected of single bamboo matting all round and roofs. The Darbar order therefore wisely warns those who have erected good temporary quarters not to return to the town till the rains actually set in. There is no water in the Kalamba Tank to meet the demand of water for the whole of the town. In alluding to this difficulty the Darbar order adds that the water being very shallow in the Tank it might cause an outbreak of cholera and other sickness. People are flocking back to their houses and nearly thirty thousand are gone back into the town. Several huts were destroyed by fire that broke out from time to time sometimes even attended with loss of lives.

To-day being the anniversary of the installation of the Maharaja, with the powers of administration it is observed as a public holiday and general rejoicings are held.

FIRE AT COLABA.

ABOUT half-past 9 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in a cotton godown at Colaba, by which cotton to the extent of Rs.20,000, was damaged by fire and water. The godown, which belongs to Messrs. Mcolji Jetha and Co., contains from three to four thousand *pucca* bales, stacked up in the usual way. It was open during the day and was closed about 6 p.m., when all the hands that had been at work, left. The fire was first discovered by a ramosee on duty at the godown and the firebrigade stations were soon communicated with. The Colaba engine was promptly on the spot followed by the Fort and Babulla Tank steamers. None of the engines were used, as the pressure in the main was sufficient to work lines of hose effectively. The fire was checked but the smouldering continued until the whole of the stack was dismantled and the burning bales were removed from the godown. The fire was totally put out at 11 o'clock. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

DEFENCE OF THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

THE Lieutenant-Governor took advantage of the discussion on the North-West Provinces and Oudh budget for the current year at the meeting of the local Legislative body on Monday, to controvert the attacks recently made on the land revenue system of the Government of India. In an open letter to H. E. the Viceroy on the Central Provinces settlement, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt asserted that he (Sir Antony Macdonnell), in his evidence before the Currency Committee, stated that forty per cent. of the landlords' assets was a fair Government revenue. He emphatically denied he had ever stated this either before the Currency Committee or elsewhere and quoted from the minutes of the evidence to show that he was speaking of the revenue now payable under the settlements, many of which had run their course with landlords appropriating a considerably larger share of assets than on the resettlement they will retain. A great deal of nonsense had often been spoken and written regarding the Government share of the produce of the land, and appeals were made to golden days of a Hindu Arcadia, but they could not go back to the Vedic days for their rent rates, and if an appeal is made to the past, it should be made to the revenue system of the Moghul Empire as framed by Akbar. He quoted from the Ain-i-Akbari to show how extremely heavy and inadequate the Akbari taxation on the land was according to modern notions. The tendency of the British revenue administration had been from the first to gradually reduce the State demand, and on the whole, he could only speak for his own provinces, the spirit of the Government was uniformly against over-assessment. His Honour argued there could be no hard-and-fast general rule. While an assesment of 45 or 40 per cent. of the rentroll of a well developed region might be fair to the public, one of 60 per cent. on the developing tracts might be light to unfairness.

OUDH SETTLED ESTATES BILL.

AT Monday's meeting of the N.-W.-P. Legislative Council at Lucknow the Oudh Settled Estates Bill as amended by the Select Committee was considered. On the motion of Mr. Miller, Chief Secretary, the scope of the Bill was extended to persons to whom the Talukdar or grantee transfers or bequeaths his estate. On the motion of the Hon. Babu Sri Ram the Bill was made applicable to all immoveable property in which the owner has permanent heritable and transfer able rights, whether coming under the definition of Talukdar Estates Act of 1869 or not. The Government accepted the amendment of Mr. Miller, stating they had received the sanction of the Secretary of State to their doing so. Nawab Fairjang Ali Khan made a strong appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor to take steps to preserve the estates of the zamindars in the North-West Provinces from alienation in the same way as the Bill proposed for Oudh. Sir Anthony Macdonnel promised to give the suggestion his careful consideration, but pointed out that there were great differences between Oudh and the North-West Provinces to be considered. After several native members had expressed their hearty satisfaction with the Bill it was passed. The Lieutenant-Governor intimated his intention of postponing further progress with the Land Revenue Bill until the introduction of the North-West Provinces Rent Bill, the sanction for which he hoped to obtain in time to introduce it during the monsoon. The Select Committee had pointed the desirability of dealing with both questions, dovetailing as they did, with each other simultaneously.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s s.s. Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarello, left Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 101 5-16

3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-4

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan 111

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 63 13-16

Bar Silver 27 1-2

THE ECLIPSE NIGGER MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

ON Monday evening and last evening two performances were given by H. M. S. Eclipse Nigger Minstrel Entertainment on behalf of the Naval branch of the Transvaal War Fund, the Novelty Theatre being well filled on each occasion. The proceedings were successful throughout; the singing was good, the corner men clever, and from beginning to end fun abounded. The ship's band was present, and the selections rendered did much to brighten the evening. The opening chorus, "We sail the Ocean" was well sung by the troupe, and then "Skins," one of the corner men, gave "You 'ave to 'ave' em," the rendering of which was fully deserving of the recognition it received. Seaman W. Richardson followed with "Don't forget dar's a wedding to-night," being followed by Snowball (Seaman A. Fry), who gave "the Jap." He received a stirring encore, and his imitation of the "little people" was clever. "I wonder why" was the title of a duet by Lieut. Burge and Sergeant Carter, and again an encore was readily given and responded to. Mr. Bell sang with fine effect a plantation song "De same ole moon am shinin," making way for Lieut. Burge, who again entertained the house. His rendition in character of "At my time of life" was one of the greatest hits of the evening. Sergeant Carter made a further contribution with his song "I couldn't help but laugh," and as a finale Mr. Bell sang with great effect "Go Bye-bye," the chorus being taken up by the troupe

The second part opened with a hornpipe by Seaman S. Grist, and he danced deftly and gracefully. After another song by Seaman Surrey a musical burlesque, entitled "Blue-eyed Susan," was presented. The characters were impersonated successfully, and the songs and dances were given with vigour and effect. The chief honours rest with Lieut. Burge and Mr. Bell, who represented "Captain Crosstree" and "Doggrass," and they imparted the necessary life to keep the piece going and amusing. A special word of praise is due to Mr. Edden, who made a very charming "Susan," the other character being filled by Lieut. Hopwood. Minor parts were taken by Lieut. Knox, Messrs. Turner, Hamilton, Holbrook, Haly and Thomas. Massa Johnson was undertaken by Mr. T. H. Turner, and the jokes of his corner men were good, and those about the war decidedly original. The stage manager was Lieut. Knox, and this arduous work was accomplished without any tedious delays.

THE CASE AGAINST THE PIR OF HALA

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The last witness for the prosecution in the murder case that is being tried against the Pir of Hala in the Sessions Court at Hyderabad having been heard and examined on Tuesday last, and the examination of the eight accused persons having been recorded, Mr. Inverarity, of the Bombay Bar, addressed the Court at length on the merits of the case as submitted by the prosecution. It is not every day that mofussilites have the opportunity of hearing a well-known barrister to advantage in an important case, so it is not surprising that the accommodation which the small court-room affords was found insufficient to contain the large number of persons who flocked to hear the address. He showed from the petitions and documents filed in the case, how the story of the murder at its initiation were complexion afferent and far simpler from that which it subsequently assumed, and escribed each stage of its growth till its final elaboraion. The evidence of each witness for the prosecution was most critically and analytically treated, the teeth of wolf never stripped a bone more exhaustively clean. Several discrepancies of a more or less grave character were pointed out in the evidence of almost every witness, and after hearing the remarks of the learned advocate, it seemed difficult to understand how in a carefully perpared cassi so many and grave inconsticencies were allowed to enter. Above all, it appeared strange that Haji Mitho, who is reported to have been the only eye-witness to the murder, should, after seeing with his own eyes, the head of Saleh severed from his body, depute another person later on to Larkana with the express object of identifying Saleh among certain persons who were in police custody, on a charge of theft? Nay, Haji Mitho is said to have gone so far as to sing a joyful paean, and offer prayers to the deity on being casually told of the continued existance of Saleh. The fact also on which counsel for the accused remarked with emphasis that Samana had originally been summoned in "forma propri by the police as a witness supposed to be acquainted with facts under investigation, and then to have been joined with the accused as a participator in the murder of Saleh, seems very suspicious, and appears to end color to the remarks of the learned counsel regarding police action. I methods of work, the entire day was occupied with the learned counsel'd address to the Court and Assessors."—"Sind Gazette."

HUNTING ON THE MODDER.

HOW CRONJE WAS RUN TO EARTH.

"HARROVIAN" sends the following amusing contribution to the "Outlook":—On Thursday, February 15, we drew the Mazerfontein coverts between Modder River and Kimberley. French with the greater portion of the mounted men, going round by the east side of the covert, went as far as Kimberley. Notwithstanding this our quarry broke cover just behind them late in the evening a fact not noticed till next day. When the hounds were laid on the Kelly-Kenny draft were the first to get on the line Kitchener, the first whip, soon joining them but the rest of the pack with the Master quickly picked up the scent and the pace was fast and furious. The river was crossed backwards and forwards more than once but the country was not very noticeable. Still the cry was "forrard." On and on we went, the scent improving every yard, till at length with hackles up the hounds got a view and tried to get at the varmint in the open, but he managed to save his brush for the moment by going to ground near Koodoosrand, Drift, still on the banks of the Modder River. The followers on foot had throughout the best of the run, the mounted men only coming up after we had run him to earth. The point-to-point was over thirty miles.

The pack were wild to get at their game, and as they were getting cut about in their scratchings amongst the rocks, and damaging their teeth against the roots, when the Master came up he called off the hounds, while the field sat round watching the earth. Knowing the desperate fighter the old rascal was, the Master would not allow the terriers, keen as they were to get at close quarters, to be put down. This meant further delay while the spades were got to work. Meanwhile we amused ourselves with throwing stones and hurling about rocks to try and make him bolt; but the crafty one seemed to have no fancy for the open. The terriers would soon have moved him had they been allowed in, but they being valuable dogs, and time not being very pressing, the slower method of the spade was adopted. At one time, he was nearly smoked out, but the earth was too roomy, and he only shifted his quarters but stuck to the ground.

The local farmers were all deadly opposed to us, but that made no difference, as the field were up in sufficient force to deal with any attempt at interference. As a matter of fact, hunting crops had to be used pretty freely more than once. I need hardly mention that about this time sandwiches were scarce and hunting flasks nearly empty, so that it was a welcome relief to us when the refreshment waggons came up and brought cheer for both man and beast. Think of a night spent in the hunting-field; it was not till the sun broke on Majuba morn that our gentleman was taken out. He certainly was a pitiable object, with brush bedraggled. We knew it would not take much to make him show his teeth, but he was treated with every respect and packed in a box to be sent off to the South. A curious fact but one not unrecorded in foxhunting, was that when the old dog fox broke cover the vixen went with him, and they both kept together throughout the run and were both unearthed. The maps in this country are bad and hard to get or I would show you the line marked out.

THE "FAZILKA."

A Colombo paper says:—We learn from the agents, Messrs. Bois Bros. & Co., that it has just been decided not to send the s.s. "Fazilka" to Bombay for repairs. It was ascertained locally that the necessary repairs could be executed within two or three weeks, and on this information being telegraphed to the agents in Bombay, the latter gave instruction for the repairs to be done in Colombo. Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd., have been given the contract for repairing the vessel, and arrangements are being made to tip the "Fazilka" and proceed with the work at once. This will avoid the necessity of detaining the s.s. "Nowshera," which was to have towed the "Fazilka" to Bombay, and in the end will probably meanja saving in time.

THE LOSS OF THE "TOLNA" AT MINICOY.

SOME ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SUPPLEMENTING the particulars given in our last issue regarding the wreck and burning of the Austrian yacht "Tolna" at Minicoy, we are enabled to give some additional particulars which will be found interesting. We said in our last issue that after leaving Colombo on the 4th February last the "Tolna" was off the island of Minicoy on Thursday, the 8th, and ran on the reef on the Sunday following. Her proceedings during these three days were not clearly explained, and we now learn that from the time she sighted land till she ran aground she was

TACKING AND GETTING NEARER THE SHORE,

the wind being light during that period, and that the usual watches were kept, but shortly before she struck the reef on the Sunday morning the Count had taken charge of her, being called up from his cabin by the watch as the vessel was getting into shallow water. The vessel struck at 1-40 a.m., on the reef in about 12 ft. of water, and in that position was bumped about a great deal, and, the seams opening, admitted much water. Kedge anchors were thrown out, and several attempts were made at high water to get her off, but without avail; and all the provisions, of which there was an immense quantity, sufficient to last for three or four months, with the papers, the Captain's effects and the seamen's kits, were removed safely to the shore. The Count put up at the kachcheri, a cadjan roofed whitewashed mud building about a hundred yards inland, while the crew put up in other adjoining buildings. On the 18th the yacht was set on fire on the orders of the Count and she was completely destroyed by the following day. After remaining quiet for some days, the Count betook himself to the light-house,

REMOVING NEARLY ALL THE PROVISIONS,

and leaving for the use of the officers and crew a barely sufficient quantity, and had it not been for the generosity of one Ismail Didi, a native merchant, who supplied the men with rice and cocoanuts, they must have starved. Another thing the men had to complain of was that their papers were retained by the Count so that they have no chance of securing emloyment on any other vessel. Mr. Jelstrup, the Chief Officer, kept his certificate with him; but the certificate of Mr. L. Lemphers (the Second Officer) and the discharges of the crew were retained by the Count who said that he would hand the papers to them when he accompanied them to Colombo; but as we stated yesterday, the Count did not take the opportunity of coming with the crew in the "Ceylon." The officers and crew are now left stranded at Colombo. When they signed articles in February, most of them drew a portion of their salaries, but the balance due to them had not been paid.

AN INQUIRY AT COLOMBO.

Mr. Jelstrup, the Chief Officer, to-day made a statement before Mr. W. H. Jackson, Receiver of Wrecks, who, we understand, is taking legal advice as to the holding of an inquiry. Mr. Lemphers, the Second Officer, was to swear an affidavit before the Magistrate to take steps to secure his certificate.—*Times of Ceylon.* (March 29).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	9	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	35	16	63
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	18	13	24
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	14	78
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	25	11	34
G Mahim and Worli	6	11	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	54
Total	137	109	351
Total plague deaths to date	70,689	60,771	
Same date last year	165	109	258
Cholera	19	16	
Small-pox	0	1	

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,463 as against 2,364 during the previous week. Of the total number, 685 died from plague and 120 from small-pox, an increase of 37 in the former and a decrease of 18 in the latter. The total number of deaths in the corresponding week of the previous year was 2,010, while that of plague recorded was 892.

BANDRA.

There were 8 cases and 5 deaths of plague reported on the 2nd instant, within the limits of the Bandra Municipality.

Dr. D'Monte, Vice President, Bandra Municipality, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 51 contributed by Mr. Jain Narayan towards "The Bandra Plague Relief Fund." Further contributions will be gratefully accepted. The amount received will be utilized in giving camp materials to the poor as an inducement for them to evacuate infected localities. Clothing, blankets, etc for the Hospital patients will also be thankfully received.

DAMAUN.

On Sunday there was one death at Upper Damaun that of Donna Humiliana de Andrade e Souza, sister of Dr. Andrade, the physician to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, and mother of Rev. Agustine de Souza, assistant to the Curate of the Church of St. Andrews at Bandora. The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of March last was 43, being 38 less than the preceding month and 61 less than the same month in 1899. The causes of the deaths were:—Plague 33, measles 6, worms 3, fever 2, pthisis 2, childbirth 1 and drowning 1. The mortality is distributed into the following castes:—Mahomedans 28, Doobias 6, Sootars 2, Khambatas 2, Dhorias 2, and one each of Christian, Khoja, Khatri, Koombbar, Naik, Gola and Hajam castes. Kharawad contributed 19, the village of Lower Damaun 13, Katheria 10, Kharewadi 3, and Mandwas 3.

KARACHI.

The plague returns for Saturday show 49 cases and 34 deaths, the total mortality being 51. Sunday's return shows 31 cases and 28 deaths, and the total mortality 44. There were 55 cases and 33 deaths, and the total mortality was 59. The Municipality have received an advance of Rs. 25,000 from the Government to meet the plague expenditure, but the Municipality have requested the Collector to urge the Government to give a decision in answer to the numerous representations that have been made by the Municipality as to the incidance of future plague expenditure, as the Municipal finances will not permit the incurring of any further liabilities.

CONFERENCE OF THE CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY.

A MISSIONARY meeting in connection with the 40th Conference of the Church Mission Society in Western India was held last evening, in the Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the Mission.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings said that according to Bishop Butler no one was to be esteemed a Christian who did not do something in his station for the extension of the Gospel. They were all in this country missionaries, though they were not so in the sense in which their clergymen were, who devoted their lives in the service of Christ and had to undergo trials and troubles, of which they as laymen had no idea. It was their duty to find out their needs and give them every assistance that lay in their power. The chairman then referred to the great work carried on by the Church Mission Society on behalf of the Church of England, and made an eloquent appeal to his hearers to give their share of the work undertaken by it. In concluding his remarks Major Mayne alluded in feeling terms of the death of Colonel Freeman, who, he said, was a brilliant example of the English type of Christianity. He was a quiet and unostentatious worker in the cause of Christianity, and his self-sacrifice and self-denial were worthy of imitation.

Rev. W. C. Whiteside, Rev. C. W. Thorne, and Mr. Frank Anderson then addressed the meeting and related their experience of mission work in the districts.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE NEW FLAG-SHIP.

AFTER all the unfavourable reports that have been sent home about the "Highflyer," the new flagship of the East Indian Squadron, it is satisfactory to learn from Mr. Goschen's statement, in answer to Mr. Penn, that on March 9th, the "Minerva" and "Highflyer" completed satisfactorily steam trials of 30 hours' duration, at the highest speed that could be maintained. Coal per i.h.p., engines only "Minerva," 1·97; "Highflyer," 2·10. "Highflyer" averaged 400 i.h.p. and half a knot more speed than "Minerva."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAYS AND TRADERS.

THE WINE PRODUCTION OF PORTUGAL.

THE GHENT TERNEUZEN CANAL.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE railway half-year ending December, 1899, did not show the financial improvement that the shareholders had been led to anticipate, having regard to the exceptional volume of traffic handled. Whilst substantial increases were the order of the day, the expansion of working expenses discounted the increased revenue almost without exception, and as a result the aggregate net earnings did not on the whole show any decided improvement. From the known facts as to the continual heaping up of the capital accounts of all the railway companies, a state of things which has become absolutely chronic, and also to the recent development in expenditure, it is a question as to whether the ordinary dividends of the past few years can be maintained in the future unless some remedial measures are adopted. This view is evidently held by the railway companies, and signs are not wanting that some concerted move is contemplated in order to augment the revenue account. It is rumoured that the companies may seek a remedy by a large measure of increase in the existing rates for the conveyance of goods traffic. If the report be true, we do not hesitate to say that a critical stage in railway history has been reachhed. To avert any such disaster to the trading interests of this country becomes a question of almost national importance. Manufacturers and merchants already labour at a disadvantage as compared with their competitors on the Continent and in America in point of cost of transit, and whilst we have no information the railway companies intend to increase the rates as between the large manufacturing centres and the ports, we have no reason to suppose that the rumoured departure is only intended to cover internal or local traffic.

In common fairness to the railway companies we recognise that the increase in cost of working has in a degree been unavoidable, but in wielding their vast monopoly, the interests of both our export and import trade should be duly respected. It is somewhat extraordinary that such a condition of things should be presented at this juncture whilst we are experiencing a run of remarkably good trade. The main factors, however, are not far to seek. So far as the capital accounts of the large railways are concerned, the enormous sums that are being expended every year in extensions, enlargement of stations, and the building of new stations, warehouses, and hotels, the duplication of main roads, and the numberless other outlays that find their way to the capital account, must tell the inevitable tale, and as the years roll on the burden will in our opinion become more acute. Again, it must not be forgotten that during the past half-year coal, iron, steel, wood and other materials have jumped up considerably in price, and wages also have of late been on the rise. There is no immediate prospect of prices declining, hence the railway companies casting around for some equivalent compensation. There has been a tendency of late years on the part of the carriers to seek revenue from new chan- nels, and charges for siding-rent, weighing, cellaring, &c., are of comparatively recent origin It is how ever, to be hoped that any further development to seek recompense for terminal services hitherto covered by the rates charged will be avoided. The powers of the railway companies will no doubt enable them to carry out the contemplated measures. It is, however, to be regretted that the respective Governments of this country who have passed the different railway Bills have taken no "hostages," either as to the introduction of new charges, or as to national acquirement of the lines.

There are no correct statistics of the amount of wine produced in Portugal, according to Mr. Harrison, Commercial Attache to her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon. Wine is made by private persons in all parts of the country, so that the quantity taxed for consumption is no guide to the total quantity manufactured. According to the estimate of the Director-General of Agriculture, the quantity of wine produced in Portual in the year 1898 amounted to 5,500,000 hectolitres (121,000,000 gallons). The quantity of wine exported amounted to only 864,000 hectolitres (19,008,000 gallons), so that should the above estimate be correct upwards of 4,500,000 hectolitres (99,000,000 gallons) remained to be consumed in the country. In spite of the demands for sound red wine at cheap prices, and the evident fact that the natural resources of Potugal are suitable for producing wines of this class, but little has been done to improve the methods of wine manufacture, so that the large surplus production of common wine is practically wasted, and a great quantity of the wine now made is of a quality that is of no commercial value. At present the value of the Oporto wine is considerably more than half the value of the total quantity of wine exported from the country. Although the better kinds of red and white wine are greatly appreciated by those who know them, they are not suitable for exportation. The markets for the common wines are almost confined, therefore, to Brazil, the Portuguese colonies and countries where the Portuguese population can be deponded upon for consumers. Apart from the port wine, therefore, the capabilities of Portugal as a wine-producing country are wasted, through want of initiative in improving the method of manufacture, so as to make wine suited to the demand in the European market. The manufacture of port wine is the most valuable trade in Portugal. In the year 1898, 313,000 hectolitres (6,886,000 gallons), valued at £916,900, were exported, as compared with 280,000 hectolitres (6,160,000 gallons), valued at £831,000, in the preceding year. There has been a small but steady increase in the quantity of wine exported from Madeira during the last seven years, the quantity having reached 24,000 hectolitres (

are now working on higher-priced contracts. The cotton goods trade is also experiencing a large and more profitable business. Buyers are taking hold with unusual freedom, and are more anxious about deliveries than prices. Raw cotton has taken a surprising leap, and "the better prices now obtained mean many additional millions to the South." That section of the country is to be congratulated on a degree of prosperity that has not been witnessed since the war. Railroad earnings continue to demonstrate in the most emphatic manner business activity everywhere. According to the statements of the Inter-State Commission, the increase in gross earnings of American railroads from 1896 to 1899 was over dols. 305,000,000. Of this total dols 175,000,000 went in increased expenses and only dols. 130,000,000 to net earnings. Current earnings show remarkable gains, 61 roads reporting an increase of over 30 per cent. in the second week of February.

In the "Revue Technique" an account is given of the works which are to be carried out for enlarging the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal, and improving the navigation from the Scheldt to Ghent. The port of Ghent is exceedingly well situated as a distributing centre throughout Belgium for both imports and exports. The rivers Escaut and Lys join at this part and are connected with a network of interior navigations. The railways extend in all directions, and connect the capital of Flanders with the large towns in the interior of the country, and enable the produce of Belgium to be exported, and the merchandise of over ten countries to be imported and distributed with convenience and despatch. The Ghent Canal is the complement of this system of transport. At one time the only means of water communication between the Scheldt and Ghent was round Antwerp by the river Scheldt, involving a distance of over 100 miles. By the direct line of the Ship Canal the distance is only 20 miles. The canal was first constructed in 1823. The depth then was made 14 1-2ft. the bottom width varied from 65 1-2ft., at the lower end to 26 1-4ft. at Ghent; and a single basin was then sufficient. Between 1870-71 the depth was increased to 21 1-4ft., and the width at the upper end to 55 3-4ft. The tonnage increased rapidly after this enlargement, rising from 320,000 tons in 1884 to 760,000 in 1897, thus more than doubling itself in thirteen years. The canal, in its lowest reach, runs through Dutch territory, and in 1891 a joint convention between the two coutries was appointed to consider as to the further increase in the dimensions of the waterway, and four years later an arrangement was come to by which the works necessary for the further improvement were agreed to, on condition that the cost was to be entirely defrayed by Belgium. The depth is to be increased to 27ft.; an intermediate lock is to be constructed at Sas de Gand, about one-third of the way from the Scheldt; and the entrance lock at Terneuzen is to be made so that vessels of average tonnage may enter at all states of the tide. The intermediate lock is to have a 69ft. opening, and a length of 460ft.; and that at Terneuzen to have an opening of 51 1-2ft. and the same length. The sill is to be 25ft. below the canal water level, the outer sill being 17ft. below mean low water in the river. The bottom width of the canal is to be increased to 65ft., and at the surface 219ft. The slopes are to be 3 to 1 below the line of flotation, and 1 1-2 to 1 above this, and will be protected by revetments of grooved and tongued timber planks tied back to piles 15ft. long driven 24 1-2ft. back. A basin is to be constructed above the entrance lock, 1870 yards long and 328ft. wide, with a depth of 24ft. At Ghent, where there are now four basins, having an area of 74 acres, with a length of quays of 2 3-4 miles, a new basin is to be constructed 754ft. long and 590ft. wide, with 26 1-4ft. depth of water. On one side five jetties, 1,640ft. in length, and 590ft. wide, are to project at an angle of 75 degrees from the quay, the water space between the jetties being 460ft. The railway sidings are to run down each side of the jetties, and be connected with the line running along that side of the dock. It is expected that from four to five years will elapse before the whole of the works are completed.

Since the great rise of prices of iron and steel in the United States, following tardily the advance on this side the Atlantic, it has again become possible to export tinplates from South Wales to America in much increased quantity. In the first two months of this year the shipments reached 10,486 tons, valued at £144,028, against 6,234 tons, valued at £68,287, in the corresponding portion of 1899. Thus so far this year the increase in quantity is 4,252 tons, or 68·2 per cent., and in value £75,741, or 110·8 per cent. A telegram from New York dated Friday last quotes Welsh Besseme coke tinplates at dols.5.50 or 22s. 11d. per box. The price of the same description at Cardiff or Swansea is 16s.6d. to 16s. 9d. per box. Thus there is a difference of about 6s. 5d. per box to cover the cost of shipment and import duty, a much better margin than that obtainable throughout the greater part of last year. There is good reason to believe that, notwithstanding the protective import duty of 1 1-3 cent per lb., American tinplate manufacturers are not enjoying a profitable business. According to the last report of the American Tinplate Company—now a "trust," with a capital of about £5,700,000—it has not yet been possible to pay a dividend to the shareholders. It is not surprising that the $100 ordinary shares of the Company are offered at dols. 31 75.

The completion of the Manchester Liners' fleet has enabled the direct service between Canada and the Ship Canal to be made more efficient than ever before, and this in spite of the fact that three of the largest steamers of the line are temporarily diverted to the Admiralty transport service. Evidence of the improved accommodation provided for the Canadian traffic is to be found in the arrival of two large liners, the Manchester Commerce and the Manchester Shipper, in the Canal since Friday last, both of them fully laden with Canadian shipments. Together they have brought more than 800 head of cattle and 13,000 tons of cargo, made up of grain, timber, provisions, fruit, and general merchandise. Another steamer, the Manchester Trader, left Halifax on Saturday with cattle and cargo for Manchester, and should arrive in the canal towards the end of next week. The Manchester City is now loading for Manchester and is expected to sail this week, and the new steamer Manchester Shipper, which is to follow her, is now due on the berth. A steamer is to leave Manchester for Halifax and St. John every Friday or Saturday until April 7. After that date the summer service to the St. Lawrence will be resumed, and the first steamer for Montreal and Quebec is to sail from the Canal on or about April 15. The last sailing from St. John to Manchester has been fixed for May 7. When the transport fleet is disbanded, perhaps in a comparatively short time, the Manchester Port, Manchester Merchant, and Manchester Corporation will be free to take up their normal trade, but it remains to be seen whether the whole of the eight steamers owned by the Manchester Liners will find employment in the Canadian service, or whether some of them will be employed in developing a new trade.

MR. J. L. SYMONS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

To be held near Marole, on Monday afternoon, 16th April. (Bank Holiday.)

The following is the prospectus:—

"The Powai Cup."—A Point-to-Point Race for ponies 14 hands, and under, English and Walers to carry 1st. and over. Arabs and C. B.'s 11st. and over. Arabs and C.-B's 13 2 1-2 and under allowed 7lbs Turf Club and I. P. A. certificates accepted. Prize—A Cup; also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner. Distance about 3 miles.

"The Marole Cup."—A Point-to-Point Race for horses, English and Walers, to carry 12st. 7lbs. and over. English and Walers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prize—A Cup; also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner. Distance about 3 miles.

"The Vehar Cup."—A Point-to-Point Race for all horses which, up to time of starting, have never won a Point-to-Point, a Flat Race, or Steeple Chase. English and Walers 12st. 7lbs. and over. English and Walers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C.B.'s 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prize—A Cup; also a prize for the lady who nominates the winner. Distance about 2 1-2 miles.

The first race will start at 4-45 p.m., and notice will be duly given regarding the special train to Andheri &c.

A minimum of five horses to start in each race. Owners are responsible for weights and height of ponies being correct.

Entries (free) to be sent to J. L. Symons, Pali Hill, and to close on Wednesday, 11th April. Full particulars should accompany the entries.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE FAMINE.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

The fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Fund was held last Tuesday in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Francis Maclean in the chair. The following members were present:—Hon'ble Mr. D. Ibbetson, C.S.I., Hon'ble Rai Bahadur, B.K. Bose, C.I.E., Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I., Hon'ble Kanwar Sir H. Singh, K.C.I.E., Hon'ble Prince M. B. Shah, C.I.E., Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt. C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Rai H. R. Goenka Bahadur, Hon'ble, Mr. F. A. Slack, Hon'ble Mr. D. Smeaton, C.S.I. (Honorary Secretary.)

The Maharaj Kumar Prodyt Coomar Tagore was elected a member of the Committee in the place of his father, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., who intimated his inability to attend the meetings, and the Hon'ble Mr. Elworthy was elected in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Spink, who is leaving for England; whilst Mr. A. F. Cox Comptroller General, was also elected a member of, and Honorary Secretary to the Committee, in the place of the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, who has been compelled to resign, owing to his official duties elsewhere.

The principal business of the meeting was to determine upon a division and distribution of a substantial portion of the fund, now in the hands of the Committee, and upon this considerable discussion took place, and the views of the representatives of the various affected provinces, were expressed. Ultimately, upon the motion of the chairman, it was unanimously resolved that a sum of twenty-six lakhs be divided and distributed. Besides the allotments to British India, substantial grants were made to the Native States of Rajputana Central India, Baroda Bombay States, Hyderabad, Punjab States, and the Central Province States.

The resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton was announced at the meeting, and upon the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, it was unanimously resolved. That a hearty vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Smeaton for the valuable services he had rendered, and for his unfailing courtesy, as Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

The following is briefly, the present condition of the fund.

The subscription lists show a total of Rs. 28,96,895 to which must be added Rs. 8,70,180 transferred from the Committee of 1897, making a grand total of Rs. 37,67,075.

Of this, including the allotment made at the above meeting, Rs. 28,30,000 has been distributed, or held available for distribution, leaving a present balance in the hands of the Committee of Rs. 9,37,075. This does not include contributions from the various Provinces of India.

The Committee have reason to anticipate handsome contributions from Lancashire, and Glasgow, and further instalments from the Mansion House Fund, from which they have already received Rs. 22,06,000.

The Halifax Herald, Canada sent a day or so ago a sum of £600 representing Rs. 8,930 odd, and the Western Australian Newspaper Fund, Perth, has sent two contributions aggregating £ 300 or nearly 4,500 Rs.

The need for further funds however, is very great.

The office of the above Fund is now removed to the Treasury Buildings, Government Place, West (Office of Comptroller and Auditor General.) Subscription will be received there by the Honorary Secretary any time between 10 a.m. 5 p.m. on week days, except Saturday, when the office will close at 2 p.m. Cheques should be crossed "Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, I. F. C. R. Fund account."—A. F. Cox, Honorary Secretary, I. F. C. Relief Fund.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	6,907	.....	6,907
Bombay and Sindh	1164,380	88,763	1,253,143
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,410	617	3,027
Punjab	203,839	28,332	232,171
Central Provinces	1,088,297	336,969	1,425,266
Berar	304,977	15,892	320,869
Ajmer-Merwara	80,967	23,166	104,133
Total British Provinces	2,851,877	491,139	3,343,016
Native States.			
Rajputana States	358,621	82,126	440,747
Central India States	111,798	21,912	133,710
Hyderabad	180,360	16,571	196,931
Baroda	48,857	11,778	60,635
Bombay Native States	417,103	37,825	454,930
Punjab Native States	3,649	3,820	7,469
Central Provinces Feudatory States	31,308	12,949	47,257
Total Native States	1,154,598	186,918	1,341,579
Grand Total	4,006,475	678,120	4,684,595

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	11,350	.....	11350	+4443
Bombay and Sind	1,156,884	91,978	1,248,862	—4,281
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,609	587	3,196	+169
Punjab	185 001	26,304	211,305	—18,866
Central Provinces	1,044,972	467,861	1,512,833	+87,567
Berar	338 750	16,100	354,850	+34,981
Ajmer-Merwara	88,175	23,794	111,969	+7,836
Total British Provinces	2827,741	626721	3,454465	+111449
Native States.				
Rajputana States	350,287	107,131	457,425	+16,678
Central India States	1 7,883	21,021	128,990	—1806
Hyderabad	226,004	19,409	245,413	+49,482
Baroda	46,334	13,566	60,100	+535
Bombay Native States	429,334	39,196	468,530	+13,600
Punjab Native States	9,982	9593	19,575	—1206
Central Provinces Feudatory States	32,350	13,432	45,782	—1175
Total Native States	1,102,374	2,24335	1,426,729	—85160
Grand Total	4,030,115	85079	4,8 1,194	—196,599

HELP FROM ADEN.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The following list contains the names of subscribers from Aden to the Indian Charitable Famine Relief Fund. The collection was made by Major H. M. Abud and forwarded to His Excellency as a first contribution from the people of Aden:—

	Rs.
Brigadier-General O' M Creagh, V C	100
Mr Banin Menashim Missa	1,000
Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros	1,000
Messrs V Bienenfelt and Co	600
Mons C Tian	600
Messrs Luke Thomas and Co Limited	500
Messrs Livierato Freres	500
Messrs Muncherji Edulji Manecki	500
Messrs Pallonji Dinshaw and Co	500
Mr Bhikaji Cowasji	500
Mr Max Klein	300
Major H M Abud	250
Messrs Caracanda Freres	250
Messrs Hajibhai Lalji and Co	250
Messrs Abdalla and Joomabhai Lalji	250
Messrs Syed Taha Safi and Brothers	160
Messrs Dadabhoy and Company	150
Mr Datubhai Dosa	150
Mr Shaikh Saleh Baikeba	150
Mr Harackchand Karamchand	150
Mr Edulji Cooverji Patell	150
Mr Mahomed Omer Bazara	150
Khan Bahadur Muncherji R Dholu C I E	100
The Arabian Trading Company	100
Messrs Bardey Baffard and Co	100
Mr Paul E Slipp	100
Members of the Eastern Telegraph Co	100
Mr Naoroji Edulji	100
Messrs H Adamali and Co	100
Mr Yussoofali Sharafali	100
Mr Adam Sulick	100
Mr Tarachand Karamchand	100
Messrs Aliana Vunji and Co	100
Mr Murajbhai Dajoo	100
Mr Megji Parmanand	100
Mr Sulaiman Tar Mahomed	100
Mr Kulji Raghowji	100
Mr Megji Chapsi	100
Mr Aman Salah	100
Mr Alli Hajib	100
Mr Khamisa Jan Mahomed	100
Officers and Crew of the R I M Ship Minto	85
Mr Haji Mahomed Mowji (balance of Arabian Famine Fund)	50
Mr Haji Mahomed Mowji	50
Messrs Cowasji and Dinshaw Hormusji 30 partiwala	50
Mr Abdul Kader Hasson Ali Yasi	40
Messrs Abdul Ali Kamroodin and Sons	40
Mr Mahaboob Farhat	40
Mr Kasim Ali Nazerali	40
Mr Abdulli Mahomed Ali	40
Mr Jaffer Mahomed Jaffer	30
Mr Omer bin Ali Bassar	30
Mr Bubakar Awadh Okha	30
Mr Abdul Kader Salim B sharial	30
Mr Ch. Athanassacapanto	25
Mr Motabhai Mahomedalli	25
Mr Sunderji Hurohand	25
Mr Sulaiman Moosa	25
Mr Bhagwandas Dhurmal	25
Mr Walli Chapsi	25
Mr Jaffer Viscam	25
Mr Abdul Hadi Hussain	25
Mr Abdulla Oregi Baidasi	25
Lieut N S Coghlin	20
Mr Marlette	20
Mr Shaikh Mahomed Amoodi	20
Mr Awadth Ba Swaidan	20
Mr Alli Ahmed Ba Homaish	20
Mr Abdulkader Abdulali Nakhoda	20
Mr Joychand Gopaji	20
Mr Ruttonji Premchand	20
Mr Ruttonji Jeitha	20
Miss Jamila bint Mahomed	20
Messrs Bomanji Behramji and Cowasjee Sorabji Mehta	15
Col Ch Monks I M S	10
Major Allen	10
Captain Cartright	10
Captain Murray	10
Mrs Child	10
Mr Wm Peters	10
Mr Framji Rustomji Kotwal	10
Mr Shapurji Manockji Mehta	10
Mr Khursheiji Cowasji Baras	10
Mr Hormasji Jamshedji Bhagal	10
Mr Edulji Bomanji Ent	10
Mr Manockji Pestonji Engineer	10
Mr Hormusji Nusserwanji Bhot	10
Mr Manockji D Khambata	10
Messrs Yussoofali and Ahmed Alli	10
Mr Mahomed Abdulla Bashiin	10
Mr Mahomed Ba Homaish	10
Mr Ismail Abdulla Akbar	10
Mr Hasaballa Alli	10
Mr D Albedyale	5
Mr Manockji Sorabji Karaka	5
Mr Rustomji Nowroji Tatra	5
Mr Jamshedji Dadabhai	5
Mr Bomanji Nowroji Khambata	5
Mr Cooverji Kaikhushro Jasawalla	3
Mr C De C Bagleholo	50
Mr P W Forbes	25
Mr Mahomed Abdulkader Maccavi	22
Total	Rs. 11,379

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY'S COMPANY (LIMITED).

A winding-up order having been made against this company on November 15 last the meetings of creditors and shareholders were held on March 9 at the Board of Trade offices, Carey-street, W. C., Mr. Wincarls, Assistant Official Receiver, presiding.

Mr. Harold Brown and Mr. Vanderpump attended as solicitors for persons interested.

The Chairman reported that the winding-up order was made upon a petition presented by the Electric Construction Company (Limited). A statement of affairs had been submitted by the secretary, which showed unsecured liabilities £2,882, but the Electric Construction Company (Limited) were fully-secured creditores for £78,488, against part of which they held debentures as collateral security. The total debenture issue was £41,000, and after satisfying the claims of the first debenture holders the assets were insufficient by £1,038 to meet the claims of second debenture holders. There would be nothing for the unsecured creditors. The assets consisted of concessions, land, and tramways in Madras (held by the contractors), the estimated cost of which was £119,931, and they were now valued at £90,000. There were 83 shareholders on the London register, representing £14,427; 27,700 shares had been issued as fully paid; and there were 3,147 shareholders on the Indian register, representing £43,713. Fully-paid shares to the value of £11,890, issued to the contractors, had been surrendered, and other shares to the value of £2,615 had been forfeited for non-payment of calls. The total share issue was £34,900, and the total deficiency disclosed by the statement of affairs was £38,871. The company, which was promoted by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., was incorporated on April 2,1892, with a nominal capital of £100,000, divided into shares of £1 each. It was formed for the purpose of acquiring a concession granted by the municipal authorities of Madras for the construction and working of tramways in Madras. The first directors were Messrs. W. Digby and S. A. Chalk, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K. C. I. E., M. P., Mr. W. A. Gibson, and Mr. A. J. Lusty. Mr. Chalk resigned in 1895, and the remaining directors acted throughout. By agreement dated March 10, 1892, Messrs. Digby and Chalk (who traded as Hutchinson and Co.) sold the concession to a trustee for the company at the price of £10,000, payable in cash. The agreement provided that Mr. Digby should be chairman and Mr. Chalk managing director of the company, and they undertook to pay the expenses of the promotion and to subscribe for £2,000 shares. A prospectus offering the whole of the capital for subscription was advertised in April 1892, in England and India, the fact that Messrs. Chalk and Digby were interested as vendors being disclosed. The first allotment was made in June, 1892, when 17,866 shares were allotted, of which 6,000 went to the directors and 1,000 to the secretary. It was a condition of the concession that the construction of the tramways should not be commenced until £75,000 of the share capital was subscribed. The first allotment having proved insufficient, Mr. Digby proceeded to Madras in September, 1892, and, as a result, further allotments were made. In July, 1893, it was reported to the municipality of Madras that 77,797 shares had been allotted. Of that amount £19,500 represented the nominal value of fully-paid shares allotted to the contractors. Under an agreement with the company, dated September 29, 1893, the Electric Construction Company (Limited) agreed to construct and equip the tramways for the sum of £59,950, of which £19,500 had already been satisfied by the allotment of fully-paid shares. The company decided to adopt the conduit system of electric traction which, it was stated, had been specially designed to meet the local requirements. The building of the power station was commenced in September, 1893, and the construction of the permanent way of the first section of the tramway was begun in January, 1894, and opened for traffic in the following May. By an agreement of September, 1894, the company issued to the contractors debentures for £20,000 as security for moneys expended by them, and £5,000 debentures were issued to Mr. Digby and Mr. Lusty to secure advances made and to be made by them. The company found itself unable to meet the payments becoming due to the contractors, and various questions which had arisen between these parties were referred to arbitration and the matters in dispute were settled by agreement dated April 4 1896, by which the balance owing to the contractors was agreed at £27,000. The conduit system proved to be a failure, and the over head system had since been substituted throughout the tramway. In January, 1895, trustees for the first debenture holders took possession of the tramway and appointed managers, who had since carried on the business. In January, 1897, the company gave the contractors a first charge ranking in front of the debentures for £25,000 and for any further sums which they might advance for the purposes of the tramway. In February, 1899, the company agreed the sum due to the contractors at the date to be £24,881, and gave them a further charge, also issuing to them as additional security £3 000 second debentures, of the six sections of tramways originally contemplated three of them and parts of two others had been completed and opened for traffic. The traffic returns furnished to the company by the trustees for debenture-holders showed the following results:—1895-96, passengers 2,479,902 receipts £7,212; 1896-97, passengers 2,750,500, receipts £7,730; 1897 98, passengers 3 044,125, receipts £11,131; and, 1898-99 passengers 3,989,861, receipts £11,916. At the date of the winding-up order the contractors held the securities already referred to, and also claimed to have a second charge on £5,000 first debentures which were issued to two directors as security for a sum not exceeding £3,500. The directors appeared to have attempted to make arrangements with a view to paying off the contractors and the other liabilities of the company, and with this object to have entered into an agreement in March, 1898, with the British Electric Traction Company Limited, under which the latter agreed to make advances to the company for the purpose of adjusting its outstanding liabilities. Under that agreement the British Electric Traction Company Limited subscribed for £3,000 second debentures at 90 per cent. The negotiations for the further mancing of the company were not successful, and the British Electric Traction Company Limited ultimately withdrew from the business. On February 13 last the contractors took further steps to enforce their security, and a summons was issued on their behalf asking the Court to direct that the whole of the assets should be sold to them for £30 500. Unless a better offer was forthcoming an order would probably be made to that effect. The failure of the company was attributed by the secretary to loss of revenue and to the fact that the conduit system of electric traction was not successful. The Madras shareholders expressed the view that the company had always been short of capital and at a meeting held by them in October last it was suggested that a new company should be formed to take over the tramways. They had sent a representative to this country, but nothing had yet been done in the matter so far as the Official Receiver was aware.

Sir M. M Bhownaggree suggested that the assets should be publicly advertised for sale in India and England, so that it might be ascertained whether there was any person willing to make a better offer.

The Chairman said the suggestion might be made to the Court, who would, no doubt, give due weight to it.

At both meetings resolutions were passed that the matter be left in the hands of the Official Receiver as liquidator.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

With regard to H.E. Lord Northcote's first address to the Bombay Legislative Council, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: Nothing could exceed in gracefulness the language of Lord Northcote's first address to his Council. Lord Northcote has promised that it would always be his endeavours to carry out his duties as the President of the Bombay Legislative Council with a spirit of courtesy and impartiality. That they would be also performed with the same abilities, as that of his distinguished predecessor, the public cannot afford to doubt. Lord Northcote went to the length of assuring the Council that on all those occasions on which its members would be constrained to take widely different views on important masters it would be his study at all times to afford the fullest latitude for discussion to honourable members. His Excellency, was good enough to say, moreover, that he realizes the fact that however divergent the views of the Councillors may be on questions of public interest, every one has the same aim, namely, the promotion of the best interests of the Bombay Presidency.

The "Kaiser-I-Hind" observes that the last meeting of the local Legislative Council, the first over which our new Governor presided, was opened by his Excellency with an appropriate little speech. He assured the members that he would carry out his duties with courtesy and impartiality. He further assured them that it would be his study at all times to afford the fullest latitude of discussion to honourable members, because he knew that however divergent their views might be on questions of public interest, every member had the same aim, viz., the promotion of the best interests of the Bombay Presidency.

THE LATE SIR DONALD STEWART.

Of the late Sir Donald Stewart the "Indian Spectator" writes: A gallant soldier and Christian gentleman was the late Sir Donald Stewart, whose death Reuter announced the other day. Unlike Sir William Lockhart, in Sir Donald's case, the dew-drop has not slipt into the shining sea much before its time. He had lived to a ripe age, had attained the summit of his profession, and if "blushing honours" have not lain so thick upon him as on some others, it is entirely due to his inveterate and magnanimous self abnegation. India will not soon forget the sterling services—he left others to do splendid things—he rendered to her people. He was their consistent and generous friend throughout his career, and advocate of internal development, and a steady opponent of frontier aggressions.

THE INDIAN LABOUR MARKET.

In the opinion of the "Rast Goftar," his Excellency the Viceroy has done a service to the employers of labour in this country, and more so to those who want to import labour for the development of uncultivated regions, either within the borders of the Empire itself or without them, by drawing attention to the increasing competition in the Indian Labour Market. He very pertinently reminded the Assam planters the other day that they are practically wanting to make wa ter run up hill in trying to provide labour for Industry below its market price.

THE EURASIAN PROBLEM.

Referring to Lord Curzon's reply to the deputation which waited upon His Excellency on behalf of the Eurasian community, the "Rast Goftar" says: We should not be surprised if Lord Curzon has become the most unpopular of men among the mass of the Eurasian community, by the speech he delivered in reply to the demands formally submitted to him by Mr. Pugh's deputation. It was meant as a piece of friendly advice, and given in full faith that it would not be either resented or taken amiss. If there is any community on the face of the country, now requiring a bit of plain speaking, it is by common consent the Eurasians; and to have bowed them out on the present occasion with either a compliment or a smile, would have been not merely an unkindness towards that community but would have almost amounted to a public crime. The Eurasian question has reached an acute stage, to-day; and the very critical position in which it stands would appear to demand every sympathy and liberal consideration, that could be given to it, not in the interest of the Eurasians only, but of the entire country.

THE RECENT CASE OF DEFAMATION.

The "Indian Spectator" says: All friends of Indian Journalism should be glad that at last the painful proceedings in the recent libel case have come to a close. Our contemporary adds: After a patient hearing lasting over several days, Mr. Justice Tyebji has given his judgment in the case, and it is a judgment which neither of the parties concerned could regard with a satisfaction. The learned Judge found that the defendants were actuated by malice in publishing the libels on Mr. Chambers' paper. The line of defence adopted aggravated the libel. The absence of an apology even to the moment of the delivery of judgment was an incident which did not fail to attract the notice of the Judge. These circumstances would have enhanced the damages considerably but for the fact that the Judge found that the tone of certain articles in the plaintiff's paper exceeded the limits of fair criticism. A word of appreciation, in conclusion, may not be deemed impertinent, of the firm and independent—if occasionally verging on the extra-judicial—manner of the learned Judge from beginning to end of the proceedings.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks: The thinking public will hail with complete satisfaction the lucid exhaustive and thoroughly dissecting judgment, which Mr. Justice Budrudin Tybaji delivered in the famous case for defamation which Mr. Chambers of the Champion had filed against Mr. Kabraji, the editor, and also against the proprietor and the publisher of the "Rast Goftar." The judgment is, indeed, a sharp double-edged sword, inflicting almost equally severe wounds on either side—wounds under which they must both smart. The plaintiff had sued for 10,000 Rs. damages, and the learned judge came to the conclusion that in an ordinary case he would indeed have recovered exemplary damages, so completely was persistent malice and non-penitence brought home to the defendants. But then, the character of the "Champion" became, on account of the nature of the "Rast's" accusations, a material point at issue, and on examination that character appeared to the judge so objectionable as to entitle the proprietor to more or less nominal damages.

THE GOVERNOR ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Touching the address delivered by H. E. the Governor at the annual prize distribution to the students of the Byculla Schools, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: The utterance of his Excellency Lord Northcote at the annual distribution of prizes to the Byculla Schools deserves more than a passing thought from those who have, the good of the country at heart. He dwelt upon the urgent need and necessity of technical education. He truly said: "I believe that in a proper system of technical education lies the future commercial prosperity, not only of Bombay, but of every other portion of Her Majesty's dominions." It must not be understood that he, while urging the necessity of technical education, in any manner deprecated higher education. He referred to the great desirability of a thorough system of technical education being either concurrent with or supplementary to higher education.

The "Gujerati" observes: At the annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of the Byculla Schools Lord Northcote made some interesting observations on the subject of technical education which will, doubtless, attract general notice. We agree with his Lordship that in a proper system of technical education lies the future commercial prosperity of Bombay and of the other parts of the British Empire. Having regard to the success attained by Germany by means of her advanced system of technical and commercial education, England too will have to follow her example if she is to maintain her commercial supremacy. That supremacy, observes Lord Northcote, can be maintained only if "general education is combined with a thorough scientific teaching of the arts and crafts, of practical science in commerce of scientific agriculture," and other like subjects. Already some attempts have been made in Bombay and elsewhere to impart technical instruction and teach the science of agriculture. But how and in what shape that knowledge is to be spread more widely and utilised in a practical manner is the great problem of the hour.

THE LATE DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI.

The Gujerati, in noticing the death of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, remarks:—Even after his retirement he took active interest in many public movements in Bombay and elsewhere. He was a strong advocate of female education, an opponent of vivisection and a staunch believer in and supporter of native medicine. As long as he was in Bombay, he was often invited to preside at public functions and in that capacity he gave abundant proofs of his extensive and varied experience, ripe judgment and worldly wisdom. He was endowed with a strong retentive memory and keen and penetrating intelligence, and his untiring industry even a few months before his death might have done credit to younger men. He was a close student of varied literature and did not a little to encourage Indian authors and vernacular literature in general. His "Memorandum on our Vernaculars as media of elementary instruction and the development of Vernacular Literature with special reference to Technical Instruction" was very favourably reviewed by Indian and Anglo-Indian papers. The Hindu community has lost in Dewan Bahadur Manibhai a capable, generous and experienced administrator and a wise and sober counsellor. He commanded extensive influence with all classes of Hindus and his death is being widely mourned.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: A familiar and prominent figure in the public life of this Presidency has been called away in the person of the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. His long and highly successful connection with Native States, of one of the most important of which he was Dewan before his retirement from official life made him a shrewd interpreter of human nature. This experience would have stood him in excellent stead in the endeavours to advance female eduction to which he had devoted the last years of his life. He had done much to bring the discussions of the subject to focus; and if he had been spared for some years longer, he might have hit upon some way of reconciling orthodox prejudices with advanced sentiments. We trust the threads, as they have fallen from his hand, will be taken up by others, and carried to the end for which he laboured. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai's public activities are well worth imitation by other retired officials and administrators.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash Donations	3,588	0	0
Proceeds of Wine Donations Rs 1,058-8-0 Less " 300-0-0	758	8	0
(* Allotted to Cafe Chantant and Oyster Bar)			
Part Proceeds of Ice Donations	60	0	0
Refreshment Contrac	750	0	0
Boxing Booth and Aunt Sally in Barrel	652	12	6
Rontgen Rays	788	13	0
Conjurer (less expenses)	481	0	0
Cinematograph (G G Tejpal Esq)	775	4	0
Reserved Seats at Circus Performances	1,166	10	0
Fish Pond	1,364	1	0
Flowers and Sweets	900	9	0
Cinematograph (F B Manawalla Esq)	650	8	0
Fortune Teller	277	8	0
Aunt Sally	226	7	0
The Bombay Bisley	450	1	0
Football	58	4	0
Pet Stall and Menagerie	1,068	14	0
Oyster and American Drinks Bar	425	0	0
Mutoscopes	143	1	3
Beggars	391	6	1
Cafe Chantant	2,943	13	11
Theatre Royal	688	0	0
Pandit	4	0	0
Sale of Cheroots	28	0	0
Cheap Jack Auction Sale	221	4	0
Bicycle Carriage	120	0	0
Skittle Alley	336	10	6
Phonograph (S Aspandiar Esq)	505	8	0
Hindu Refreshment Stall	150	2	3
Profit on Dinners	511	0	0
Profit on Raffles	838	8	0
Other Side Shows	7,318	10	0
Mrs Nugent's Stall	20,500	0	0
Lady Jenkins' Stall	15,000	0	0
Hindu Ladies Stall	2,125	9	3
Season Tickets and Gate-money Rs. 22,700-10-10 Less Bad Money 94-8-9	22,606	2	1
Total ....Rs.	88,761	15	3

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	a.	p.
Lighting	2,247	2	0
Fireworks	430	0	0
Pipers and Band Expenses	416	6	0
Printing and Advertising less proceeds of programmes, &c. sold	1,620	3	0
Refreshments supplied to Bands Performers, &c.	1,294	10	0
Materials for Construction	761	14	6
Cash Boxes and pay to Gatemen	159	12	0
Labour, Gratuities and Sundries	1,137	7	5
Hire of Chairs, &c.	172	0	0
Fire Insurance	125	0	0
Compensation for loss and damage	212	10	6
Balance Prof

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

If it be true that it has been resolved to send General Cronje to St. Helena it is to be hoped that our Continental friends, especially those who are our nearest neighbours, will not misinterpret the decision as showing a British dread of the Boer general's still possible power. The great Napoleon was despatched to that "sullen isle," as Byron called it, because his name even after the crushing defeat of Waterloo was one to conjure with amongst the revolutionary forces then settling in Europe, and might again have been made a rallying cry in France and elsewhere. Whether it was a dignified part for England to play of becoming his gaoler may be a matter of historic doubt, but there can be no historic doubt that a gaol from which escape was practically impossible was necessary, especially after the experience the world had had of his banishment to Elba. But none of the reasons applicable to the case of "General Buonaparte" can be considered applicable to that of General Cronje, although his friends and sympathisers in this country may think him a hero of whom we are still afraid. One good result, however, of his banishment to St. Helena will be that it will throw considerable difficulty in the way of those friends and sympathisers entertaining him at an early date to a complimentary banquet in London, which would possibly have been the case had he been sent at once to England.

Inferior guns, a lack of cavalry, ignorance in the Intelligence Department, misleading maps, a failure to take compass bearings in night attacks, a refusal to make use of local knowledge of the country—these are among the causes given in part explanation of English mishaps in South Africa. It is upon the War Office that our Service contemporaries lay the chief blame, and not upon the generals in the field, though they do not escape criticism. The original plan of campaign was to advance into the Orange Free State and seize Bloemfontein the chief city. General Buller is criticised for allowing himself to be diverted from this purpose to relieve Kimberley and Ladysmith, which as the result shows, could have held out until the whole of an Army Corps arrived, and every preparation had been made for an advance on Bloemfontein in overwhelming strength. A bold disregard of every consideration except the defeat of the armies in the field, was the true English policy, as it is the policy in all war. To permit an army to be hampered in its movements by an attempt to defend places, however important they may seem at the time, is a mistake.

If rumour is to be trusted, the fiat will shortly go forth to withdraw all the naval brigades from South Africa. Such a course can surprise no one, since the emergency which called for their services is now admittedly past. The brigade under Captain Lambton which was locked up in Ladysmith has already been withdrawn, with the exception of those men who were too unwell to travel. That under Captain Jones will probably follow very quickly, since its guns can no longer have the value in the altered circumstances which they have hitherto possessed. In the western sphere of operations similar conditions will presently rule, as it is hardly likely that Lord Roberts will want to drag the naval guns about with him in his hurried marches. But, although we may feel that the time has come for withdrawing the seamen and marines, we should be very sorry to see a hard and fast line laid down against the employment of naval brigades for service on shore such as Sir John Colomb appeared to suggest the other day. The commander-in-chief on each station, or the senior naval officer present, must in each instances be guided by his instructions and by circumstances. There was not the least reason to suppose that demands would be made upon the services of the ships on the Cape station other than they could have fulfilled with reduced crews.

It surely is time writes the "Army Navy Gazette" that the public were placed in possession of the despatches of Sir William Gatacre dealing with the disastrous action at Stormberg and those of Lord Methuen on the subject of his equally unfortunate operations at Magersfontein. These actions were fought on Dec. 10 and 11, just three months ago. Is it to be supposed that the despatches have not yet reached England? If so, there has been a great irregularity; and if they have, their non-appearance would seem to be a rather unaccountable omission. The failure of the War Office to issue the documents is naturally creating a good deal of comment. It has never yet been clearly explained how two companies of the 2nd Batn. Royal Scots Fusiliers were taken prisoners at Colenso on Dec. 15. These are all matters of such general interest that it is difficult to understand the reasons which actuate the authorities in withholding information which is eagerly invited by those who are endeavouring to follow the course of the campaign. We trust, therefore, that steps may be taken to produce the despatches on an early date.

The foreign Service papers, which have so long been denouncing our methods in South Africa, have not very much to say about our successes, though they fully recognise their almost decisive character. The "France Militare," chronicling in one column "A British Defeat" is constrained to admit in the next that Cronje's position when it wrote was absolutely desperate. The same paper deals at some length with the military lessons to be drawn, chiefly depending upon German authorities. It appears that Captain Fritz Hoenig, to whose recent discussion of the war in the "North American Review" we have referred, has been passing unfavourable judgments upon our gunners. The guns, he says, should be in the right place at the right time, and should be served well, and in these matters he thinks we have not been efficient attributing the want to our syrtem of training and to the instruction given to the men. It does not appear that Captain Hoening is well informed as to what our gunners have actually been doing in South Africa. On the whole he does not seem to have a very high opinion of the value of guns, which he believes have proved rather disappointing on the whole. Major Albrecht, the captured German gunner, wrote a letter on December 17 to the "Anhaltsche Staatsanzeiger," in which he made the remark that the artillery upon the defensive had no very brilliant 'role,' and that in the attack its effect had been over estimated. The guns make a great noise, and may have a considerable moral effect, but they are not decisive, and the result is achieved by the actual combat of infantry or cavalry. "In ten minutes the result of the battles of Colenso and Magersfontein was decided; in five minutes Buller lost his guns," therefore, says Major Albrecht, "the victory falls to efficient rifle-fire, and by no means to the long-range work of artillery."

The "Progress Militaire" records our success without special comment, remarking that the Boers are withdrawing their forces to find a better position to resist the invader. The first act of the war seems to have been played in two scenes—the victorious but partial occupation of Natal by the Transvaal and Free State Boers, and the complete repulse of the enemy's forces by the British, "who have cleverly replaced an expectant defensive by a bold offensive policy." For the rest, the "Progress" is content to reproduce the despatches.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt discusses at some length and with approval, the strategy of Lord Roberts, though its article was written before that strategy had attained its full effect. The German organ was "afraid" that the movement made by General MacDonald to Koodoosberg had attracted Cronje's attention too much to his right flank, and that he rather overlooked the great danger that threatened his communications. The "Wochenblatt devotes a great deal of attention to then operations on the Tugela, which had not, as it wrote, resulted in the relief of Ladysmith, and has many hard things to say as to the way in which the troops were handled. Sir Redvers Buller was not guided by the German maxim "Erst wagen, dann wagen." His knowledge of the country, whether proceeding from defective maps or from insufficient intelligence, was inadequate, and, at Spion Kop, the details of the operation were not properly co-ordited. Similar considerations are offered in regard to the attack on Vaal Krentz, and the "Wochenblatt" was of the opinion that our various retirements were the least part of the evil, for that great dangers attended our position on the river, our communications being open to attack. At the same time the "Wochenblatt" suggests that Sir Redvers Buller's assault may have been dictated by the idea of retaining the Boers outside Ladysmith while Lord Roberts's operations were being prepared on the other side, but it remarks that he paid very dearly for his success in this matter.

The good shooting of our naval gunners ashore in South Africa has already been referred to. A correspondent of one of the morning papers in describing the battle of Pieter's Hill, mentions an instance (perhaps still more remarkable than those already cited. He says that on two occasions a gunner was told to bring down a man, and he did it in each instance. It would be a puzzle to determine what became of the man. One was a Boer who got out of a trench and was standing upon a low wall in front coolly firing at the advancing infantry. The gunner was asked to bring down the bold Boer—with the 4. 7in. gun, too. He didit the shell striking the wall under the man's feet, and bursting on its impact, blew away the parapet and the man. Another Boer emulating the one who had disappeared in lyddite, executed the same heroic deed. The next moment the gunner scattered his remains too high. The correspondent adds:—With shooting like this the experience of those behing the trenches must have been truly awful. It was a grand exhibition from our side of the destructive power of massed artillery.

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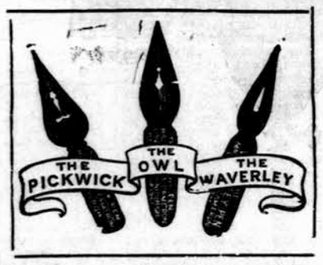

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it was an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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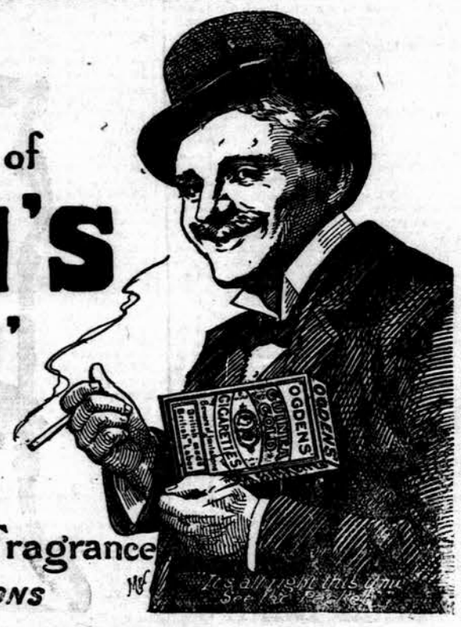

The A1 Smoke
For Absolute Purity & Fragrance
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Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
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More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
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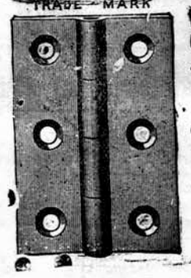

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

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NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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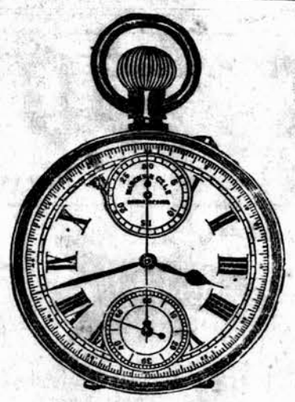

Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever, minute recorder Chronograph. First-class quality. Cash Rs. 210.

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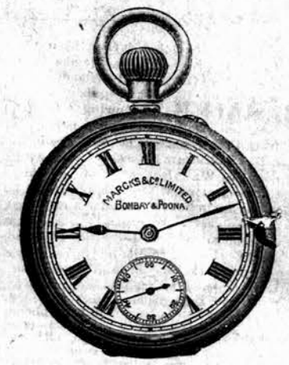

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From Rs. 45.

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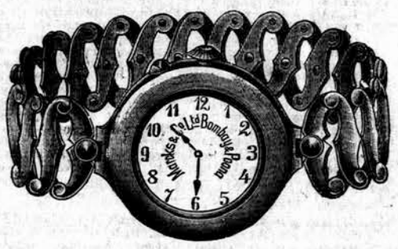
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 95.



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